THE HISTORY OF THE Life, Victorious Reign, and Death of K. *HENRY* VIII.

Containing an Account of his Wars and Victories over the *French* and *Scots*, &c.

To which is Added a Compendium, of the Life and Reign of that Glorious and Pious Prince King *Edward* the Sixth; in both which Reigns you have a particular Account of the Considerable Progress which was made towards the Reformation.

Illustrated with Cuts, of the most Considerable Occurrences curiously Engraven on Copper Plates.

[illegible] Printed, and are to be Sold by H. [illegible] [illegible] door to the *Bear Tavern*, near *Bride* [illegible] [illegible] *Street*, 1682.

TO THE READER.

Reader,

I here entertain thee with the Life of a King, whose Reign was attended with such various Occurrences, as

hardly any Age whatſoever can parallel, and which perhaps thou wilt no where meet with, within the compaſs of ſo ſmall a Hiſtory. Thou wilt find him in the firſt part of his Reign, to be a zealous promoter and maintainer of the Superſtitions of the Church, and intereſts of the Court of *Rome*, but being at length become ſenſible of the abuſes and Uſurpations of that See; you will ſee him

him as eager to Baniſh all Papal Authority, as he was earneſt before to ſupport it: You have likewiſe here a proſpect of all his Wars, and what always attended them; his Victories over his Neighbors; his ſeveral Glorious, though Chargeable, Expeditions into *France*; the many paces that were made towards a Reformation in his time, the obſtructions it met with from the Practices and Strata-

Stratagems of its Popiſh Adverſaries; who by Rebellions and Perſecutions, endeavored to ſtifle, and put a ſtop to all Proceedings that tended towards a diſcovery of the Cheats and Falſities they put upon the World; you have likewiſe here many Inſtances of their Barbarous Cruelties upon ſeveral of the Aſſerters of the truth of the Goſpel, with an account of their horrid Deſigns againſt Queen

Ann

Ann Bullen, and other Favorers and Countenancers of the true Religion; you have likewiſe here a Relation of the riſe and fall of thoſe two great Miniſters, Cardinal *Wolſey*, and the Lord *Cromwel*; as likewiſe of the Divorces and Deaths of the King's ſeveral Wives, with all other remarkable Tranſactions of his Reign; to which I have added a Narrative, or *Compendium*, of the Reign of his

Son,

Son, and Succeſſor, King *Edward* the Sixth, wherein (I hope) the Reader will find a ſatisfactory Account (among other particulars) of the advance and progreſs of the Reformation, during the ſhort Reign of this moſt Excellent, and Pious Prince. And I do not doubt but he will find as ample an account of all particulars, as can any ways be expected in ſo ſmall a Volume.

ADVERTISEMENT

OF *a new Book, Intituled*, The History of the Glorious Life, Reign, and Death of the Illustrious *Queen Elizabeth. Containing an Account by what Methods the Reformation of the Church of* England *and* Scotland *were promoted and established; and what Obstructions it met with. The many Propositions of several great Princes to Marry her, and her Answers to them: with a perfect Relation of the several horrible Attempts of the Papists against the Sacred Life of her Majesty, by Conspiracies, Rebellions, Assassinates, and Poisoning. The whole Affair of the Queen of* Scots, *the several Commotions of* England, Scotland, Ireland, France, *and the* Low Countries, *during her Reign. Sir* Francis Drake's *Voyage round the World, with his several Expeditions into* America. *Her aiding and assisting the Protestants of* France *and the*

Low

Low Countries. *Her Alliances with several Protestant Princes. The Defeat of the, so called,* Invincible Armado, *in Eighty Eight. The taking and burning of* Cadiz, *by the* English; *with all the other remarkable Occurrences of that Time.* By *S.* Clark. *Illustrated with Pictures of some considerable matters; curiously ingraven on Copper Plates. Printed for* Hen. Rodes, *next door to the* Bear Tavern *near* Bride-lane *in* Fleet-street..

Price Bound one Shilling.

Which being Bound with this Book, it makes a brief History of the Reformation of the Church of England, *from Popish Superstition.*

young Queen of *Scots* into *France*, where being arrived, she was Married to *Francis* the *Dauphin*, at Six Years old.

But during these Transactions, great Troubles ensued upon the alteration of Religion, for Commissioners being appointed for the executing the Injunctions, they first began at St. *Paul's* in *London*, and thence proceeded throughout *England* and *Wales*. As Mr. *Body*, one of the Commissioners, was performing his Orders, in plucking down certain Images, he was stabbed to the heart by a Priest; whereupon, in favor of this Assassinate, the people flocked together in several parts of the County, took Arms, and began to commit Outrages: but notwithstanding, a Pardon was proclaimed, in case they would lay down their Arms, and return to their homes: upon the Instigation of the Priests, they not only refused to do, and their numbers encreasing to a Body of Ten Thousand Men, [illegible] headed, by one *Humphrey* [illegible] Six other Gentlemen; and [illegible] they began to threaten the [illegible] case they had not [illegible] mands; they first besieged [illegible] ter; notwithstanding that [illegible] into great distress, the Citizens [illegible]

bravely against them; for which the King enlarged their Liberties, and gave unto their City the Mannor of *Erilond*. At length the Rebels agree upon Articles to be sent the King, wherein they required to have Mass celebrated, as in time past it had been; to have Holy-Bread, and Holy-Water, in remembrance of Christ's Body and Blood; to have the *Six Articles* again in Force: Whereto the King, though he was sensible how little Reason would prevail with such a *Mobile*, yet he made them a gracious answer, with an offer of a general Pardon, in case they would lay down Arms: yet these Mutineers still persisting in their Rebellion, the King sent an Army against them; which put them to flight in several Rencounters, and having at length totally subdued their Principal Ring-leaders, *Arundel*, *Winsland*, *Holmes* and *Bury*, were Executed at *London*; several others were likewise Executed by Martial Law.

No sooner was this Insurrection appeased, but that there arose another in *Norfolk*, upon a grievance of Inclosures; these Rebels were Headed by one *Robert Kett*, a Tanner of *Wimondham*, who took upon him to be the King's Deputy, giving out Warrants in his Majesty's Name, for what he pleased: they

they had frequent Sermons, and ſolemn Prayers, read Morning and Evening; and as for Juſtice, they had a Bench under an old Tree, where *Kett* uſually ſat, accompanied with his Councellors and Aſſiſtants, being two choſen men out of every Hundred of the Rout: to this Tribunal came all the Complaints of the Camp, and from hence Commiſſions were Iſſued out, to bring in Powder, Shot, Victuals, and all things neceſſary: inſomuch, that this Tree was termed *The Oak of Reformation*; their Progreſſes were conſiderable, for they made themſelves Maſters of the City of *Norwich*! Whereupon the King ſent the Marqueſs of *Northampton*, and ſome other Lords, with ſome Forces, to oppoſe them. But the Rebels Encountered them, put them to the Rout, with ſlaughter of ſome perſons of Quality. Whereupon the Earl of *Warwick* was ſent with more conſiderable Forces againſt them, who without great difficulty made himſelf Maſter of *Norwich*, where he immediately cauſed Sixty of the Rebels to be Executed by Martial Law; and having thereupon offered the Rebels a general Pardon, they laid down their Arms, and accepted it. Nine of the chief of them were hanged upon *The Tree of Reformation*; and

Kett himself being taken, was hanged in Chains upon *Norwich*-Castle.

No sooner was an end put to these Disturbances, than that new Commotions began in *York-shire*, whereof the chief movers were, *William Ombler* a Gentleman, *Thomas Dale* a Parish Clerk, and *Stephenson* a Priest; to whom were assembled Four or Five Thousand, upon the conceit of a Prophecy, which did foretell, *That the time should arrive, when there should be no King, when the Nobility and Gentry should be destroyed, when the Realm should be Ruled by Four Governors, Elected by the Commons, holding a Parliament in Commotion, which should begin at the South and North Seas of* England, *and that present they understood to be the time, and that the Rebels of* Devonshire, Norfolk, *and* Yorkshire, *should draw together, to accomplish this Prophecy.* But hearing that the Tumults of the other Counties were appeased, and the King sending them his Pardon, they left their Leaders, to be led to *York*, where they were Executed.

During these Commotions in *England*, the *French* King taking advantage of a Juncture so favorable to his design, went in Person with a considerable Army, and laid Siege to *Bulloign*; but that Town was so valiantly

valiantly defended by Sir *Nicholas Arnold* the Governor, as that after many bloody Assaults, and fruitless Stratagems, he was compelled to change the Siege into a Blochade, and at length to raise it quite.

In the mean while, great Contentions for Precedency, arose in the *English* Court, between the Queen Dowager, Wife of the Lord Admiral, and the Dutchess of *Somerset*, the Protector's Lady: who being of a haughty Spirit, endeavored to infuse Jealousies into her Husband, of his Brother, the Admirals designs; whereupon the Admiral was accused of having attempted to get into his custody the Person of the King, and the Government of the Realm; for endeavoring to Marry the Lady *Elizabeth*, the King's Sister; for persuading the King in his tender Years, to take upon him the Rule and Ordering of himself; for which, though not sufficiently proved, he was Condemned by Act of Parliament, and by his Brother, the Protector's Warrant, was Beheaded on Tower-Hill. But the Admiral was no sooner dead, than that the Protector himself was invaded with sundry Accusations, that were principally contrived and promoted, by the Earl of *Warwick*, who had engaged a great Party of the Privy

Council, to join with him againſt the Duke; whereupon theſe Male-Contents-Lords, withdrew from Court, and firſt inſinuated into the people, that the Duke was guilty of Sacrilege, in having pulled down ſeveral Biſhops Pallaces, and Churches, for the building *Somerſet*-Houſe in the *Strand*, and then Articled againſt him; accuſing him, That he had countenanced the Rebels in their Rebellion; that he was a ſower of Sedition amongſt the Nobility; that he had againſt Law Erected a Court of Requeſts, in his own Houſe, enforcing diverſe of the King's Subjects thither, to anſwer for their Freeholds, *&c.* And having gained the City on their ſide, they proſecuted their deſigns againſt him, with that cunning and dexterity, that they procured him to be Committed to the Tower; where after having remained ſome time, he was releaſed, entertained, and cheriſhed by the King, Sworn a Privy Councillor, but no longer admitted as Protector; and for a perfect Union and Reconcilement between the Duke and the Earl of *Warwick*, a Match was concluded and celebrated between the Duke's Daughter, and the Earl's Eldeſt Son; which Marriage, the King not only graced with his Preſence, but in Honor thereof,

promoted

promoted ſeveral perſons of Quality to higher Dignities,

About this time, Cardinal *Poole*, was upon the Death of *Paul* the Third, Elected *Pope*, but he making ſome demurs, to comply with their choice, which the *Italian* Cardinals attributing to a kind of ſtupidity, they pitched upon Cardinal *Montanus*, whom they Created Pope, by the Name of *Julius* the Third.

During the Troubles that the Duke of *Somerſet* had lain under in *England*, the *French* had ſeveral times attempted to take *Bulloign* by ſurprize, but were always diſappointed in their expectations, though once they had choſen Seven Thouſand men for that Enterprize, provided with all things requiſite for ſuch a deſign, and were come within a quarter of a Mile of the Fort, where one *Carter* an *Engliſh* man, a Soldier amongſt them, having penetrated what was intended, got in all haſte, and privately from his company, gave the alarm to his Countrimen in the Fort; inſomuch, that the Governor was in that readineſs, to receive them at their arrival, that they were repulſed with ſo great a Slaughter, that Fifteen Waggons went away laden with dead Bodies of the *French*, who were ſlain. Not

long after, the *French* attempted the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, from whence they were Repelled, with the loss of a Thousand men: But the *Scots* in the mean time, recovered what the *English* had gained from them. Hereupon a Treaty being set on foot, between the *English*, the *Scots*, and the *French*, a Peace was concluded upon these Conditions, *That* Bulloign, *and all the Forts in* Bulloignois, *should be surrendered to the* French, *together with the Artillary, and other Military Provision.*

That in lieu thereof, the French *King should pay unto the King of* England *Four Hundred Thousand Crowns, by equal proportions, at two Payments.*

That the English *should restore to the* Scots, Cander *and* Douglas: *and if the Queen of* Scots *should desire it, should raze their Fortifications in* Haymon, *and at* Roxburgh.

Whereupon Peace was solemnly proclaimed, and Hostages delivered on both sides.

Shortly after the conclusion of this Treaty, the Duke of *Brunswick* sent to offer the King of *England* his Service, with Ten Thousand men in the King's Wars, to desire the Lady *Mary*, his Majesties Eldest Sister, in Marriage, but there being then a

Treaty

Treaty on foot, for the Marrying her to the *Infanto* of *Portugal*, he was desired to expect the Issue thereof.

About this time that Mortal Disease, called the *Sweating Sickness*, raged furiously throughout *England*; whereof died the Two Sons of *Charles Brandon*, both of them Dukes of *Suffolk* successively, besides an infinity of others in their greatest vigor; and which is wonderful, this Disease pursued only *English* men in Forrein Countries, no other people being infected thereby.

In the mean while, the Emperor had by his Ambassador demanded of the King, That the Lady *Mary* might have free exercise of the Mass; which notwithstanding all the Instances and Threatnings that were made to his Majesty, he could never be prevailed with to allow. Whereupon the Emperor, endeavored, either by violence, or stealth, to get her out of *England*, into the *Low-Countries*; but his designs being discovered, care was taken for the preventing their taking effect.

During these Occurrences, a Treaty was set on foot for a Marriage, between the Lady *Elizabeth*, and the King of *Denmark's* Eldest Son; but when it was upon the po-

point of being concluded, the Princess could not be prevailed with to give her consent.

Shortly after this, several of the Nobility were sent in Embassy to the *French* King, both to present him with the Order of the Garter, and to Treat of a Marriage, between King *Edward*, and his *Most Christian Majesty*'s Eldest Daughter, which after some dispute about the Portion, was at length concluded, the *French* being to give with her in Marriage, Two Hundred Thousand Crowns.

About this time was a Creation of Dukes and Earls, and amongst others, the Earl of *Warwick* was made Duke of *Northumberland*, one of whose Sons, Sir *Robert Dudley*, the same that was afterwards Earl of *Leicester*, was sworn one of the Six ordinary Gentlemen of the King's Chamber. Whereupon it was observed, that after this man's attendance upon the King, his Majesty never enjoyed his perfect health.

The Queen Dowager of *Scotland*, going from *France* to her own Countrey, after having obtained a safe Conduct, arrived in *England*, where having been magnificently Treated, both by the King, and the Nobility, she was Conducted in great State

to

to her own Countrey, at his Majesty's charge.

And now the Duke of *Northumberland*'s designs growing ripe for Execution, he began to take all occasions to exasperate, and provoke the Duke of *Somerset* to some Sally, that might turn to his ruine; he had always looked upon him with an irreconcilable hatred, and as an obstacle, that was necessary to be removed, for the satisfying his aspiring thoughts: the Duke of *Somerset* being sensible of the snares that were laid for him, is said to have gone, with some of his friends to the Duke of *Northumberland*'s House, with a design to have prevented his own ruine, by the death of his Enemy; but being of a mild Disposition, he was so melted by the kind reception, which the Duke made him, that he had not the Resolution to execute his design. But this his purpose coming to the Knowledge of his Enemies, and some treacherous Friends having given him some new allarums of farther attempts upon his Life, he was perswaded to go privily Armed to the Council-Table; where being apprehended, his bosome was opened, and the Armor found, and thereupon he was Committed to the Tower, as intending the death of some

Coun-

Councillor. About which time a *German* was Burnt in *London* for *Arrianiſme*, and ſome of the Lady *Mary*'s Servants Committed to Priſon for their Obſtinacy. The Lord *Arundel*, and the Lord *Paget*, were likewiſe Committed to the Tower, and ſeveral changes made in the principal Miniſters of State; the Duke of *Somerſet* being accuſed, of intending the death of a Privy Councillor, and thereupon brought to his Tryal, he was acquitted of Treaſon, but found guilty of Felony; whereupon being brought to the place of Execution, he made to the people the following Speech,

Being by the Law Condemned, I here willingly ſubmit my ſelf, by exemplary puniſhment, to ſatisfie it's riger: That God hath been pleaſed to grant me ſo long a preparative to my end, I humbly thank his eternal goodneſs: But in that he hath been farther pleaſed, to inſpire me with the knowledge of his Truth, and to make me an Inſtrument for the propagation of the ſame, I can never ſufficiently magnifie his Mercies: In this do I rejoice, in this only do I Triumph: beſeeching him, that his Church in this Realm being now reformed, according to the Inſtitution of the ancient Primitive, the Members thereof may conform their Liver to the purity of its received Doctrine. But as he

was

was going on in his Speech, with other Exhortations, the people were allarum'd with a confused noise, which put them into that Consternation, that endeavoring to shift for themselves, some were crowded, others trodden to death; this Commotion was occasioned by the coming in of some persons, who were ordered by the Lieutenant of the Tower to attend the Execution, and perceiving themselves tardy, had called out to their Companions to haste away; the people were no sooner recovered from their fright, than that they fell into as great excesses of joy, upon the opinion they had, that a Pardon was brought by a Person of Quality, whom they saw coming upon the Spur. But these Interruptions over, the Duke proceeded in his Speech; and at last commending his Soul to God, with a chearful Countenance, only his Cheeks a little redder than usual, he peaceably laid down his head upon the Block, and in a moment with one stroke of the Ax had it severed from his Body. After the Duke was Executed Sir *Ralph Vane*, and Sir *Miles Partridge*, were Hanged on Tower Hill; Sir *Michael Stanhope*, and Sir *Thomas Arundel*, were there Beheaded.

Many

Many Prodigies enſued the Dukes Death; for Six Dolphins and Three Whales were taken in the *Thames*; and ſhortly after, a Monſter was born at *Middleton* in *Oxfordſhire*, that had two perfect Bodies, from the Navel upwards, which were ſo conjoined together at the Navel, that when they were laid out at length, one Head and Body was Eaſt, and the other Weſt, and the Legs of both the Bodies were joined together in the midſt, they were Female Children, and lived Eighteen Days.

During theſe Occurrences, *Sebaſtian Cabot* was ſent to diſcover the North Eaſt paſſage, with Three Ships, over whom, Sir *Hugh Willoughby* commanded in chief, but being ſeparated by Tempeſt upon the Coaſt of *Norway*, Sir *Hugh Willoughby* at length arrived at a Country, under the Latitude of Seventy

by Four Degrees, where being forced to Winter, he and all his Company were frozen to death; but the other two arrived in *England*, after they had first discovered *Russia*.

In the mean while, the Duke of *Suffolk*'s Three Daughters, which he had by *Frances*, Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, and *Mary* Queen of *France*, were Married at *Durham* House; the Eldest, *Jane*, to the Lord *Guilford Dudley*, Fourth Son to the Duke of *Northumberland*; the Second, *Katharine*, to *Henry* Son and Heir of the Earl of *Pembroke*; the Youngest, being somewhat deformed, to *Martin Keyes*, the King's Gentleman Porter.

The Duke of *Northumberland*'s having now so far advanced his Designs, as to have procured an Alliance with the Royal Family, he hoped

hoped to bring all his aſpiring Projects to effect, though his practices againſt the King's Uncles had rendred him odious to the people.

The King's Life drew now towards a period, he was fallen into a languiſhing Condition, which, whether occaſioned by grief for his Uncles death, which no manner of Paſtimes could divert his thoughts from; or whether, as ſome would have it, by Poiſon, and that by a Noſegay of Flowers preſented him, as a great rarity, on New-Years-day; or whether, by the defluction of a ſharp Rheum upon the Lungs, he fell into a Hectical Feavor, which his Phyſitians found would ſuddainly prove Mortal. Whereupon the Duke of *Northumberland* uſed ſome Stratagems for the ſecuring the Lady *Mary*, and fell to perſuading the King to Exclude his Two Siſters from the Succeſſion in the Crown,

in

in regard, if the Lady *Mary* Succeeded, Superſtition and Popery would be again Introduced, and ſhe could not be put by, unleſs her other Siſter the Lady *Elizabeth*, were alſo excluded, ſeeing their Rights depended one upon another; but if he pleaſed to appoint the Lady *Jane*, the Duke of *Suffolk*'s Eldeſt Daughter, and his own next Kinſwoman to his Siſters, he might then be ſure that the true Religion would be maintained, to God's great Glory, and be a worthy Act of his own pious prudence and foreſight. Inſomuch, that this good King, out of the care he had of Religion, and that it might be preſerved in its purity, was prevailed with to diſinherit his Two Siſters, and to ordain by Will the Lady *Jane* for his Succeſſor; his Will was ſubſcribed by all the Council, Biſhops and Judges, except Sir *John Hales*: *Cranmer* likewiſe made ſome difficulty to Sign it,

but

but at length did as others. And now this good Prince drawing toward his last moment, made his addresses to God in this manner, O Lord God, free me I beseech thee, out of this miserable and calamitous Life, and receive me among the number of thine Elect, if it so be thy pleasure; although not my, but thy will be done. To thee O Lord do I commend my Spirit. Thou knowest, O Lord, how happy I shall be, may I live with thee in Heaven; yet would I might live and be well, for thine Elects sake, that I might faithfully serve thee. O Lord God bless thy People and save thy Inheritance; O Lord God, save thy People of *England*, defend this Kingdom from Popery, and preserve thy true Religion in it, that I and my People may bless thy most Holy Name, for thy Son Jesus Christ's sake: then turning his Face, and seeing People by him, He said, I thought

thought you had not been ſo nigh. Yes, ſaid Doctor *Owen*, We heard you ſpeak to your ſelf. Then, ſaid the King, I was praying to God, O I am faint, Lord have mercy upon me, and receive my Spirit. And in ſo ſaying, he departed this Life at *Greenwich*, upon *Thurſday* the *6th.* day of *July*, 1553. and in the Seventeenth Year of his Age, when he had Reigned Six Years, Five Months, and Nine Days, and was Interred in the Chappel of St. *Peters* at *Weſtminſter*, near to his Grandfather *Henry* the Seventh.

THE END.

Isaw a Comet with a fior
Taill Isaw a loud drop
down to hell Isaw a
ravinous Lake 15 Yards
deep Isaw a well full
of mens tears that wep
Isaw mans eys all on
a flameing fire Isa
a horse as wee drew
Nigher Isaw ye Sun
alls in wan night
Isaw ye man that saw
this sight

THE LIFE & REIGN OF KING HENRY VIII.

Son of HENRY VII. *of the House of* Lancaster, *and of* ELIZABETH, *Eldest Daughter of King* EDWARD *the Fourth, of the House of* York.

HENRY the 8th. was born at *Greenwich*, on the 28th. of *June* in the Year 1491. His Prudent Father designing him for the Arch-Bishoprick of *Canterbury*. During the Life of his Elder Brother *Arthur*, his Youth was trained up in all manner of Learning, as well as in all other Exercises befitting a Person of his Figure

wherein he became so great a Proficient, that he was generally acknowledged to be both the most Active, and the best Read Prince of his Time. His Brother *Arthur* having been Married to the Lady *Katherine* of *Spain*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, whose Portion was two hundred thousand Ducats, and her Joynture the third part of the Principality of *Wales*, *Chester* and *Cornwal*, within five Months after the Celebration of the Match, departed this Life; and King *Henry* the 7th. being loth to part with so great a Dower, and being desirous to continue his Alliance with *Spain*, prevailed with his other Son Prince *Henry*, though not without great Reluctance, to be contracted with the Princess *Katherine*, his Brother's Widow, for which a Dispensation was obtained from Pope *Julius* the Second, and accordingly the Marriage was Solemnized, though the Prince could never be perswaded to come to Consummation until after he was placed upon the Throne. Now his Father King *Henry* being deceased, Prince *Henry*, by unquestionable Right, succeeded in the Crown at the Age of eighteen Years, on the 22th. of *April* 1509. The first publick Testimony he gave

of

of his extraordinary Parts, after his being Proclaimed King, was the prudent Choice of a Council, which consisted of *William Warrham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Lord *Chancellor* of *England*; *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*, Secretary, and Lord Privy Seal; *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, Lord Treasurer of *England*; *George Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Steward of the King's Household; Sir *Charles Somerset*, Lord *Herbert* of *Gower*, *Chestow*, and *Ragland*, Lord Chamberlain; Sir *Thomas Lovel* Master of the Wards, and Constable of the Tower; Sir *Henry Wyatt*; *Thomas Ruthal* Doctor of Law; Sir *Edward Poynings* Knight of the Garter, Comptroller; Sir *Henry Marney*, afterwards Lord *Marney*; Sir *Thomas Darcy*, afterwards Lord *Darcy*; Persons of great Abilities and Experience, and both fit to Advise and Execute. The first Office these Councellors performed, was the Solemnizing the Deceased King's Obsequies, with all manner of Pomp and Ceremony. After which, Proclamation was made, that if any person could prove himself to be then wrongfully deprived of his Goods by occasion of a certain Commission for Forfeitures, he should have upon due Complaint, con-

dign Satisfaction. Whereupon ſo many Petitions were immediately exhibited againſt Sir *Richard Empſon*, and *Edmond Dudley* Eſquire, who had been employed by the Late King, to take the Benefit of Penal Statutes, that they were committed to the Tower for the giving Contentment to the People, and their Inferiour Agents, called Promoters, were ſet on the Pillory, and forced to ride through the City with their Faces to the Horſe-Tailes; with the ſhame whereof, they all died within a Weeeks time in *Newgate*. And a Parliament being ſhortly after Convened, *Dudley* and *Empſon* were therein attainted of High Treaſon, and were accordingly Executed on the 17*th*. of *Auguſt* in the Year following.

In the mean time, the *King likewiſe* confirmed the Pardon his Father gave a little before his Death for all Offences, ſave Murder, Felony, and Treaſon. After which the Council fell to perſwading the King to conſummate his Marriage with the Relict of Prince *Arthur*, both for the Advantage of that Alliance upon the Account of his Pretences upon *France*, and the great Sums of Money that would be drawn out of this Kingdom, in

caſe

caſe that Princeſs ſhould depart the Realm. Whereupon he conſummated his Marriage with the Lady *Katherine*, on the third of *June*, about ſix weeks after his Father's Death: And on the 24*th*. of the ſame Month, they were both Crowned in extraordinary State and Magnificence.

When theſe Solemnities were over, the King formed a new Guard of Horſemen to attend his Perſon, in imitation of a Band of 50 Archers, whom his Father firſt inſtituted: The Number appointed of this New Life-Guard was but 50, but as every one had an Archer, a Demy-Lance, & a Couſtillier, or a kind of Servant belonging to him, beſides three Great Horſes for his own Uſe, it amounted to a conſiderable Number. The Earl of *Eſſex* was made Captain of this Troop, and Sir *John Peachy* Lieutenant: But however, they were at length Disbanded, whether that it raiſed a Jealouſie in the People, or that the Expence was too great, they and all their Horſes being Trapped in Cloth of Gold, Silver, or Goldſmith's Work.

And now the King having ſetled his Affairs at home, began to look abroad, and take a Proſpect of his Neighbouring Prin-

ces. At that time *James* the 4*th*. Reigned in *Scotland*, a Prince of a middle Age, though he was Married to *Margaret*, King *Henry*'s Eldeſt Siſter, yet holding a ſtricter Correſpondence with *France* than was agreeable with the Intereſts of *England*, there aroſe ſome Jealouſies betwixt the two Crowns, which however were for a time ſmothered, and the former Treaty confirmed.

In *France*, *Louis* the Twelfth, an Old and Warlike, Prince ſate upon the Throne; who, however was very careful to preſerve the Peace between the *Engliſh* and himſelf, that he might the better eſtabliſh himſelf in his new Acqueſts of *Brittany*, and attend his Deſigns in *Italy*.

In *Arragon*, *Ferdinand*, an Ancient and Politick Prince, ſwayed the Scepter in his own Right, and in *Caſtile*, by Right of *Iſabel* his Wife, who was Inheritrix thereof. By this Lady he had one Son and four Daughters; the Son died very young. *Iſabel*, his Eldeſt Daughter, was firſt Married to *Alphonſo* Prince of *Portugal*, and afterwards to *Manuel*, King thereof; but ſhe dying without Iſſue, *Jone*, the ſecond Daughter, became Heir of *Caſtile*, in Right of her Mother; and had by her Husband

Philip,

Philip, Son to *Maximilian* the Emperour, *Charles* and *Ferdinand*, Emperors ſucceſſively; and four Daughters, *Leonora*, *Katharine*, *Mary* and *Iſabel*. But this *Philip* dying ſhortly after his coming to the Crown of *Caſtile*, in Right of *Joan* his Wife, and ſhe being uncapable of Government, *Ferdinand* re-aſſumed his Power, in regard of the Minority of his Grandſon *Charles*. *Mary*, *Ferdinand*'s third Daughter, was Married to *Manuel* King of *Portugal*, in place of her Deceaſed Siſter; and as for *Katharine*, the youngeſt Daughter, ſhe being Married into *England*, we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more at large of her in the following Hiſtory.

In the Empire *Maximilian* appeared very Potent, both by his Authority there, and for that he had Married the Heireſs of *Burgundy*; by which means, both that Dutchy, and all the *Low Countries* fell to him. He knowing the great Influence *England* always has had upon the Affairs of *Europe*, endeavoured to conclude a ſtrict Alliance with King *Henry* the [illegible]. To which end, he firſt offered a [illegible] and for the Confirming of that, his Daughter *Margaret*, Ducheſs Dowager of *Savoy*: but that failing, he procured a kind of

Contract, betwixt *Charles*, afterwards Emperor, and then not above Eight Years old, and *Mary* youngeſt Daughter to King *Henry* the 7*th*. which not taking effect, ſhe was afterwards *Queen* of *France*.

Julius the Second was at that time *Pope* of *Rome*, a Turbulent and Warlike Prelate, his Deſigns being ſo unſutable to the Function and Dignity of an Eccleſiaſtical Perſon, that his Endeavours were to ſet all *Europe* in a Combuſtion; hoping by ſuch a general Diſtraction and Variance, to gain his Ends, and advance his own Intereſts.

Margaret Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, being made Regent of the *Netherlands*, by her Father *Maximilian*, ſhe Governed thoſe Countries with great Prudence and Conduct.

The State of *Venice* being at this time grown very Powerful, and having much enlarged its Territories, the *Pope*, *Maximilian*, *Ferdinand*, and *Louis* the Twelfth had lately entred into a League, whereby they had obliged themſelves not to deſiſt from War upon that State until they had recovered all that the *Venetians* had taken from them; and that *Louis* the 12*th*. ſhould be General of the Armies, and perſonally preſent in the Expedition.

Which,

Which, that he might attend and perform with the less danger from *England*, he sent Ambassadors to King *Henry* the 8th. for the setling a good Correspondence between the two Crowns, and renewing the Treaties of Peace; upon which account, the French King did promise to pay the residue of Seven hundred forty five thousand Crowns, that remained due to the King of *England*, upon a former Treaty between *Charles* the 8th. of *France*, and *Henry* the 7th. of *England*.

There came likewise Ambassadors to him from *Scotland*, to renew the former Treaties, and from *Denmark*, for the Establishing a more free Commerce between the two Nations.

And now King *Henry* having setled his Affairs both at home and abroad, he began to take all manner of youthful Divertisements that Imagination could afford, as Justs, Tournaments, Balls, Masques, and the like; all which were performed with that Splendor and Magnificence, that thereby a great part of the Treasure was expended that had been left him by his father, he being said to have found in his Exchequer, at his coming to the Crown, above eighteen hundred

thouſand pounds Sterling; a greater Sum than ever any King before him of this Realm had had in his Coffers at a time; Money being then of more than four times the value of what it is now.

In the mean time the *Pope* having effected his Deſigns in *Italy*, and being grown jealous of the *French* Greatneſs there, was willing to accept the Submiſſion of the *Venetians*, and made Peace with them, without the Privity of his Confederates. But to pacifie *Ferdinand*, he inveſted him in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and to gain King *Henry* on his ſide, he offered him the Honour of being Head of the *Italian* League But the *Pope* and the *Venetians* not ſucceeding in their New Attempts, the *Pope* proceeded to excommunicate the Duke of *Ferrara*, with all his Adherents. Hereupon the *French* King calls a Synod of the Gallican Church, at *Tours* in *France*, wherein certain Queries being ſtarted concerning the *Pope*'s late Actions and Authority, they were all reſolved againſt him, and his Excommunication pronounced void. It was likewiſe Decreed that he ſhould be admoniſhed to come to a Peace upon reaſonable Terms. The *French* King being as yet ſeconded by *Mi-*

milian,

milian, having likewiſe got ſeveral Cardinals on their ſide, they Summoned a Council to be held at *Piſa*, and commanded the Pope to appear there. During theſe Occurrences, the *French* beſieged *Bononia*, were the *Pope* lay ſick, compelling him to ſuch ſevere Conditions, that he thought fit to break them aſſoon as he received Succours; yet the Beſieging of the *Pope*, ſounded ſo ill to the Bigots of that time, that the King of *England* was perſwaded to enter immediately into a League with *Ferdinand*, for his Defence; which laid a foundation of great Tranſactions, as we ſhall in due place make appear.

About this time the Queen was brought to Bed of a Son; who, however, lived not full two Months; Shortly after whoſe Deceaſe, came Ambaſſadors from K. *Ferdinand*, to ſolicit Aid of King *Henry* his Son in Law, againſt the *Moors* in *Africk*. Whereupon the *Lord Thomas Darcy* was ſent with fifteen hundred Archers, with ſeveral of the Nobility to his Aſſiſtance. But the *Pope* being much ſtreightned by the *French* in *Italy*, *Ferdinand* was perſwaded to deſiſt from that Enterprize, that he might be the better able to relieve the *Pope*, and

therefore

therefore concluded a Truce with the *Moors*, juſt before the Arrival of the *Engliſh*, whom he diſmiſſed home with great Acknowledgment, and extraordinary Gratuities.

During theſe Occurrences, *Margaret* Regent of the *Netherlands*, deſired fifteen hundred Archers of King *Henry*, for her Aſſiſtance againſt the Duke of *Guelderland*, which being granted, Sir *Edward Poyning*, Knight of the Garter, and Comptroller of the King's Houſhold, went over with that Number, and after having performed conſiderable Exploits, they returned back with many Thanks and great Honour, without having loſt a hundred Men, either by Sword or Sickneſs in this Expedition.

It was about this time that one *Andrew Breton*, a Scotchman, much infeſted the Narrow Seas With his Pyracies, ſparing the *Engliſh* no more than other Nations. Wherefore the King ſent his Admiral Sir *Edward Howard* and his Brother to ſcowr the Seas, who encountring this Pyrate, they attacked him with that Bravery and Reſolution, that notwithſtanding he made a ſtout and obſtinate Defence, yet being ſo mortally wounded, that he died upon the Place. His Ships were taken, and his Men brought

brought Prisoners to *London*. The News whereof coming to the knowledge of the King of *Scots*, he sent to demand Satisfaction of King *Henry*; but not being gratified in his request, he took a Resolution to resent it upon the first Occasion.

And now it was that there arose a new Schism amongst the Catholicks: For the *Pope* being freed from the Siege of *Bononia*, marches in person with his Army to *Mirandola*, and takes it upon Composition; but shortly after, his Army was wholly Routed by the *French*, and *Bononia* likewise taken by them. And now a Council being to be held at *Pisa*, a City under the Jurisdiction of the *Florentines*, the *Pope* he interdicts them, expels *Soderino*, whom the *French* King had procured to be Governour, re-establishes the Family of the *Medicis*, who were formerly expelled, and excommunicates the Cardinals and Princes who had summoned this Council: But these last however proceeded; yet not thinking themselves secure at *Pisa*, whose Inhabitants favoured the *Pope*'s Party, they adjourned the Council to *Milan*, and for the same reason, from thence to *Lyons* in *France*; where they Summoned the *Pope* to Appear and Answer, and at length suspended

pended his Authority. Hereupon the *Pope* ſends his Thundring Bulls againſt *France*, expoſing it and *Navarre* to the Conqueror, and for the abrogating the Council of *Lyons*, he Summoned another to be held at the *Lateran* in *Rome*. The Biſhops of *Worceſter* & of *Rocheſter*, with a Lord Prior and and an Abbot, were ſent by King *Henry* to this Council, wherein the Sentence of Excommunication was confirmed againſt the Authors of the Council of *Lyons* & the Acts of it reverſed. He likewiſe ſent to K. *Henry* the 8th. and to *Ferdinand*, to make open War upon *France*, endeavouring likewiſe to alienate *Maximilian* from the *French* King, which he alſo at length effected.

Hereupon King *Henry* having laid the preſent poſture of Affairs before his Privy Council after long Debate, it was at laſt reſolved, That a Monitory Embaſſie ſhould be ſent to the *French* King, requiring him to deſiſt from Warring upon the *Pope*; but he not complying with theſe Demands, King *Henry* ſent to require the Re-delivery to him of his Inheritance of the Dutchy of *Normandy* and *Guyenne*, and the Countries of *Anjou* and *Mayne*; as alſo his Crown of *France*, or elſe he would recover it with his Sword. Hereupon,

King

King *Henry* declared War againſt *France*, entred into League with ſeveral Princes, appointed Levies, made Preparations by Sea and Land; to which purpoſe, he had Moneys granted him by Parliament.

After long Debate, whether *France* ſhould be invaded by the way of *Calice*, or ſome other Part, it was at length reſolved, upon the Deſire of King *Ferdinand*, that an Army ſhould be ſent into *Biskey*, and *France* be invaded on that ſide. Hereupon the Marqueſs of *Dorſet* was appointed General, and diſpatched over with ten thouſand Men, among whom were five thouſand Archers; who beſides their Bows and Arrows, carried Halberts, which they pitched on the ground till their Arrows were ſhot, and then took them up again to do Execution on the Enemy. Theſe Forces being arrived at a Port in *Guipuſcou*, were there attended by the Biſhop of *Sigeuenca*, who aſſured them of their Welcom; and that the Duke of *Alva*, General of the *Spaniſh* Forces, with a thouſand Barded Horſe, fifteen hundred Gennets, or Light Horſe, and ſix thouſand Foot would ſuddenly joyn them; which was joyfull News to the *Engliſh*, who longed to be in Action. In the mean time,

time, the King of *Navarre*, having ſhewn himſelf upon ſome Occaſions, a Favourer of the *French* King, both the *Engliſh* and *Spaniards* endeavoured to make him a Party in the *Holy League and War*, as they termed it; and upon his returning dilatory Anſwers, they demanded that ſome Fortreſſes and Cautionary Towns ſhould be put into their hands, for their Security in the Enterprize of *Guyenne*. At length he conſented that *Viana*, and ſome other Places of leſs importance than thoſe demanded, ſhould remain as Pledges of his Fidelity; yet before this could be regulated, the *French* being come upon the Borders of both Juriſdictions, and the *Engliſh* longing to give ſome Teſtimonies of their Valour and Courage, without any Order from their General, paſſed over the River of *Violaſſona*, which ſeparates *Guypuſcoa* from *Guyenne*, to encounter the *French*. And at length they fell on ſo hotly, that the Marqueſs was conſtrained to March with the reſt of his Army to diſingage them; which he performed, and retired again to his Camp in good Order. But hereupon the Marqueſs made his Complaints of the Delays of the *Spaniards*, who gave plauſible Excuſes, and fair Promiſes

of

of Satisfaction in all his Demands; but at length, inſtead of invading *Guyenne*, *Ferdinand* would have engaged the *Marqueſs* to have fallen jointly with him upon the Territories of the King of *Navarre*, which he refuſed to do, as being contrary to his Commiſſion: whereupon *Ferdinand* cauſed the Duke of *Alva* to enter that Kingdom, and conquer it for his own Uſe; which he accordingly performed. But *Ferdinand* however, for the preventing the ill Intelligence which the *Marqueſs* might give, ſends an expreſs Envoy to *England*, to colour his Actions, and that the Marqueſs might have more ample Orders given for the aſſiſting him. But it at length appearing that *Ferdinand* never intended any thing but the Conqueſt of *Navarre*, the Marqueſs falling ſick, and there being at leaſt three thouſand of his Men either ſick or dead, by the Change of Diet, Climate, and the hotneſs of thoſe Wines, the *Engliſh* at length reſolved to return home, demanding Ships of *Ferdinand* for that purpoſe. Which he having at length promiſed to furniſh, juſt in the Nick of their going, there arrived Orders from King *Henry*, commanding the Army to continue there; promiſing withal to ſend ſuddenly

denly a New Supply: Which being communicated to the Army, they were ready to Mutiny, and Maſſacre their Officers; inſomuch that the Generals were conſtrained to Embark themſelves with their Forces, and to return to *England*.

The ſame time that the Marqueſs went into *Spain*, Sir *Edward Howard*, Lord Admiral of *England*, ſet Sail with twenty Men of War towards the Coaſt of *Brittany*; where Landing his Men, he took, plundered and burnt ſeveral Towns and Villages, laid waſte and forraged a great part of the Countrey; but at length the *French* being drawn up in a Body of ten thouſand Men, he encountred them, though the *Engliſh* were but five and twenty hundred, and put them to flight; after which, having made a conſiderable Booty, they returned to their Ships.

In the mean while King *Henry* hearing that the *French* were making extraordinary Preparations by Sea, thought fit to re-inforce his Fleet with five and twenty Ships more, under the Command of his beſt Commanders; which being accordingly done, this brave Fleet happened to meet with thirty nine Sail of *French* men of War, whom they furiouſly aſſaulted; but one

one of the Vice-Admirals of the *Engliſh* being grapled with the *French* Admiral, and having Boarded her, the *French* out of Deſpair, ſet fire to their Ship; by which means, as well the *Engliſhman*, as the *Frenchman*, were blown up; which ſo terrified the reſt of the *French* Fleet, that ſome of them made their Eſcape into *Breſt*, and the reſt into other Places. To repair the loſs of the Ship that was burnt, King *Henry* the 8*th.* cauſed a Great Man of War to be built, ſuch as had never been ſeen before in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu.*

Though King *Henry* was much addicted to his Pleaſures, yet he ſpent much time in reading both Divine, Moral, and Hiſtorical Books; and frequented daily his Council-Table, where no Reſolution of Importance was taken, until he had firſt heard it maturely diſcuſſed in his preſence. And being now deſirous to invade *France* in Perſon, both to ſtop the growing Power of the *French*, and for the Relief of his Confederates: But not thinking fit to undertake any thing of his own Head, nor relying in ſo great an Affair upon the Advice of his Privy Council, he judged it not ſafe to take any Reſolution before he had

had it debated and concluded in Parliament, which being convened, it was therein resolved that his Majesty in Person should invade *France* with a Royal Army; for the Maintenance whereof, an extraordinary Subsidie was willingly and unanimously granted.

During these Transactions King *Henry* having some suspition of the King of *Scot*'s Intentions, and his Resentment of some pretended affronts, sends an Envoy to him, to sound his Mind, and discover what Course he was like to steer in the present Juncture; but not receiving a satisfactory Answer and finding that he had made a Defensive League with the *French* King, our *King* thought fit to send his Treasurer, the Earl of *Surrey*, into *Yorkshire* and the Northern Parts, for the having an Army in readiness there, in case the *Scots* should make any Motions upon the Borders.

About this time *Edward de la Pool*, Earl of *Suffolk*, was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; being the same Person that was delivered by King *Philip* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, into the Hands of *Henry* the *7th*. upon promise he would not put him to Death; which Promise he kept: But it not binding his Son King *Henry* the *8th*. he was now Executed;

ecuted; and ſhortly after, Sir *Charles Brandon* was Created Vicount *Liſle*, and Duke of *Suffolk*.

Now notwithſtanding that *Ferdinand* had religiouſly promiſed to remain faithful in the ſo termed *Holy League*; yet having affected his Deſigns, he treated underhand with the *French*, and concluded a Truce with them for one whole Year. And though *Julius* the Second was now dead, yet Cardinal *Giovanni de Medici* being choſen in his ſtead, by the Name of *Leo* the 10*th*. This new *Pope* continued purſuing his Predeceſſors Counſels and Deſigns, exciting our King to wage War upon *France*, confirming an Excommunication granted by *Julius* the 2*d*. againſt *James* King of *Scots*, in caſe he ſhould break the Peace and Treaty with the King of *England*, and granting an Indulgence to all who ſhould aſſiſt King *Henry*, and the other Confederates againſt *Lewis*, and the Schiſmaticks of the Council of *Piſa*.

During theſe Occurrences, King *Henry*, for the engaging the Emperour on his ſide, was obliged to give him a hundred and twenty thouſand Duckets, towards his Charge in bringing three thouſand Horſe and eight thouſand Foot, which ſhould enter

enter *Burgundy*, assoon as the King attempted *Picardy*. While these Preparations were making by Land, the King caused his Navy to put to Sea, under the Conduct of *Edward Howard*, Lord Admiral; This Fleet consisting of forty two Sail, made to the Coast of *Brittany*, where they found the *French* Fleet in the Haven of *Brest*, only some of their Galleys and Foysts were put into *Blanc-Sablon-Bay*, near *Conquel*, a little below *Brest*. Hereupon the Lord Admiral resolved to attack them, and sent notice hereof to the *King* his Master, that he might come personally, and have the honour of the Action. Which however the Council dissuaded his Majesty from doing, and sent the Admiral Orders to do his Duty. Whereupon he Landed fifteen hundred of his Men over against *Brest*, burnt the Countrey in sight of the Castle, and of ten thousand *French* who were drawn up together; but thought not fit to attempt any thing more, till Victuals came, which he stood in need of. But having likewise notice where the Gallies lay, he resolved to attack them himself; to which purpose, entring one of the two Row-Barges that attended him in this Attack, he resolved to Board the

French,

French, though they lay between two Rocks that had Bulwarks on them full of Ordnance; and about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the *English Admiral* himself entred the *French Admiral*'s Galley with his Sword and Target, and with seventeen *English* more, drove out the *Frenchmen*: But the Bay being shallow, and the Tide spent, the other Ships could not come up; which the *French* perceiving, they re-entred their Gallies again, and with Pikes and Spears began a New Fight. Now whether the *Frenchmen* cut the Cable of the Row-Barge, or that our Mariners let it slip, out of fear of the Ordnance, the Row-Barge was driven away by the violence of the Tide, and this Noble Person left amongst his Enemies; who, though all alone, still maintaining the Fight, was with a Pike thrown overboard and drowned. Hereupon our Fleet returning, for want of an Admiral, the *French* were encouraged to steer towards *England*, and Land in *Sussex*, but quickly met there with so gallant a Reception, that they thought it no Discretion to attempt any thing further that year. And now our King having made the Lord *Thomas Howard*, being the Eldest Brother of the Deceased

ceaſed Admiral, Lord Admiral. He ſo ſcowred the Seas, that the *French* were no more to be ſeen upon any Coaſt of *England*.

About this time *Thomas Wolſey*, afterwards Cardinal, began to grow in Credit at Court; for *Fox* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* a ſubtil and able Miniſter, being envious of, and willing to ballance the Authority of the Lord Treaſurer, the Earl of *Suſſex*, endeavoured to bring this *Wolſey* into play; who, though but of a mean Birth, was obſerved to be of a quick and ſtirring Wit, and thought a fit Inſtrument to work the Fall of the other Favourite; being particularly famous for a Diſpatch in King *Henry* the 7*th*'s Time; wherein he uſed extraordinary Diligence; they had already procured him to be Chaplain to the Houſhold, and Almoner, and from thence raiſed him to the Place of a Councellor. By this means he had opportunity of diſcourſing with the King upon Points of Learning, his Majeſty taking great delight in reading *Thomas Aquinas*, and other Authors of that Stamp, and had likewiſe Occaſions to furniſh to his Pleaſures, inſomuch that he would Sing, Dance, Laugh, and Play with thoſe Youths

Youths in whose Company and Attendance the King most delighted, and yet discourſed ſo well of ſerious Affairs upon all occaſions, that at length he began to perſwade the King to mind ſometimes his Studies, and ſometimes follow his Pleaſures, and leave to him the Care of publick Affairs; inſomuch that he became at length ſo perfect a Courtier, and ſo great a Favourite, that he is as extraordinary an Example as moſt Ages have produced; for having been but a Butchers Son, he grew to that Inſolency, as not only to forget his Birth, but all his former Friends: inſomuch that no man durſt put him in mind of an ancient Acquaintance.

And now the King, for the preparing his way into *France*, ſent before him *George Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Lord High Steward of his Houſhold, with ſeveral of the Principal Nobility, who arrived at *Calice* in the middle of *May*, in the Year 1513. with above eight thouſand Men. In a few days after, the Lord *Herbert*, with ſeveral other Nobles, paſſed over with ſix thouſand more; and upon the 17*th*. of *June* begun their March jointly to *Therouenne*, a Town in *Picardy*, which Place

they begirt with a close Siege, though it was fenced with a large Ditch, strong Bulwarks, and a number of great Ordnance, with four thousand Men in Garrison, besides the Inhabitants: for the Relief of which Place, the *French* raise a numerous Army, to which, ten thousand under the Duke of *Guelderland*, and six thousand more under *Richard de la Pole*, were joyned.

During these Occurrences, the King having Constituted Queen *Katharine* Regent, arrives at *Calice*, the last of *June*, with a Fleet of four hundred Sail, and an Army of nine thousand fighting Men, besides two or three thousand more that belonged to the Carriages; and within a few days after, began his March towards *Therouenne*; his Vanguard being led by *Charles Brandon* Vicount *Lisle*; his Main Battel by himself; and Sir *Henry Guilford* carried the Standard Royal; the Reer-Guard being Commanded by Sir *William Compton*. By the way he met the *French* Army near *Dernom*, who seemed resolved to fight; but upon further Consideration, thought it not safe to engage an *English* Army, especially with an *English* King in the Head of it, though they were three

times

times the Number of our Men. So that upon the *4th* of *Auguſt*, the King came to the reſt of his Army, before *Therouenne*, where he cauſed a ſplendid Pavilion to be pitched. But in a few days after his Arrival there, came a Herald from the K. of *Scots*, who after expoſtulating ſome pretended Injuries, denounced War, unleſs the *King* raiſed the Siege, and returned home, to which the *King* made a ſharp Anſwer, amongſt other things, telling him, that he had left an *Earl* behind him in the North, who could very well defend his Kingdom againſt the Attempts of his Maſter.

About which time *Maximilian* the Emperor came to our Camp, wearing a Croſs of S. *George*, as the King's Souldier; and receiving Wages of him for Service, 100 Crowns a Day. His Imperial Majeſty was Royally received, and lodged in a Tent of Cloth of Gold.

During this Siege, the *French* thought to have ſurprized the Town of *Callice*, but were ſhamefully, and with great loſs repulſed by about ſixty Coopers, and other Artificers. But now the *Engliſh* preſſing the Siege ſo hard, that the Town was brought to extremity; the *French* reſolved to hazard all, rather than let ſo conſidera-

ble a place fall into our hands; & likewise hoping that by our negligence they might put relief into the Town, without coming to a Battel: But the King was more upon his Guard than they expected, and having notice of their Intentions, was ready in the Head of his Army, to receive them. Hereupon the *French* began the Attack with great Fury, but were repulsed with that Bravery and Courage by our King, who was so valiantly seconded by our men, that the *French* were presently put to a total Rout; and indeed their flight was with that diligence, that the *French* themselves called this the *Battel of Spurs*, because they trusted more to their Heels, than their Swords. After this Victory, *Therouenne* despairing of Succour, came to a Parley, and yielded up the City and Ordnance to the King, upon condition, *That the Soldiers might depart with Bag and Baggage, Colours flying, and Drums beating, and the Citizens permitted to carry away their Goods.* Whereupon the K. being entred the Town, after some Debate, and upon the Desire of the *Emperor Maximilian*, the Town was both dismantled and razed, all except the Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace.

And now the King resolves to besiege

Tour-

Tournay, marching thither with all speed, to that purpose; a City, though of no great Circuit, yet well fortified, and containing fourscore thousand People: In his way thither, the King thought fit to make a Visit to the Princess *Marguerite*, and the young Prince of *Castile* at *Liste*; and after having spent three days in all manner of Divertisements amongst the fair Ladies, taking his Leave, and being gone a Mile or more out of Town, he asked where his Camp lay; and no man there could tell the way to it, the Night was so dark and misty; but by chance, at last they met with a Victualler, coming from the Camp, who conducted them to it. And having begirt *Tournay*, his Batteries play'd so furiously upon the Town, and the *English* made such extraordinary Advances in their Attacks and Works, that in a short time it was surrendred to the King, by the Name of *His Most Christian Majesty*, with ten thousand Pounds Sterl. for the Citizens Redemption, who, to the number of eighty thousand, then took their Oaths to become his loyal Subjects.

And now the King having constituted Sir *Edward Poynings* Knight of the Garter, for Governor of the City, and given

Order for the building of a Citadel, and ordained *Thomas Wolſey* Biſhop thereof, he began to think of returning with his Army into *England*; where he arrived, after having treated the Lady Regent of *Flanders* with Balls, Masks, Juſts, in all which, himſelf was ever a Party, and with all other Magnificence; for it was King *Henry*'s Diſpoſition to entertain Ladies, as well as Souldiers; and Revel he muſt, though it was in the midſt of Arms.

Whilſt King *Henry* was employed in this Siege, the Earl of *Surrey* Marched againſt the *Scots*, who upon the inſtigation of the *French*, were entred into *Northumberland*, and at *Flodden* the Armies engaged in Fight, and the *Engliſh* won the Day; though the *Scottiſh* Army conſiſted of one hundred thouſand Men, and the *Engliſh* of but ſeven and twenty thouſand.

In this Battel King *James* of *Scotland*, who had Married King *Henry*'s Eldeſt Siſter, was ſlain, as likewiſe one Arch-Biſhop, two Biſhops, twelve Earls, ſeventeen Lords, a great Number of Knights

Knights and Gentlemen, in all, above eight thonſand were ſlain, and as many more taken Priſoners.

Whereupon King *Henry*, at his Return, Created the Earl of *Surrey* Duke of *Norfolk*, with an augmentation of the Arms of *Scotland*; Sir *Charles Brandon* Vicount *Liſle*, he Created Duke of *Suffolk*; Sir *Charles Somerſet*, Lord *Herbert*, he made Earl of *Worceſter*; and ſhortly after, Sir *Edward Stanley* was made Lord *Monteagle*, and *Wolſey* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. Shortly after, he was Tranſlated from *Lincoln*, to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, then fallen vacant; and within a few Weeks, the King made him Lord Chancellor of *England*, and the Pope Legate *à Latere*. But this inſatiate *Prelate*, not content with all theſe Preferments, procured ſtill of the King that ſeveral Abbeys and Biſhopricks more ſhould be added to his preſent Poſſeſſions.

In the mean time there happened ſome Commotion in *London*, upon the account of the Incloſures about *Iſlington*, and that part of the Town, whereby the Citi-

zens were debarred from their accuſtomed Exerciſes & Freedom: Inſomuch that there was a Riſing of the *Apprentices* who one Morning went and threw down all the Hedges, and filled the Ditches; whereat though ſome Offence was taken, yet the Fields were never ſince hedged.

In the mean time, the *French* King having intimation that King *Henry* had made a new League with *Ferdinand*, and the *Emperor*, whereby they were obliged to invade *France* the Spring following, with ſeveral Armies, that it was impoſſible for him to oppoſe ſuch puiſſant Forces; that the *Pope* had transferred upon King *Henry* the Title of *Moſt Chriſtian King*, he uſed all his Arts to prevent the Storm that he ſaw threatning his Ruine. Wherefore he made all manner of Submiſſions to the *Pope*, giving him ſatisfaction in all his Pretences, as hoping by his Mediation to procure Peace with our King and his Allies: Which the *Pope* having compaſſed his own Ends, at length effected, by propoſing a Match between *Louis* and the Princeſs *Mary*, the greateſt Beauty

Beauty of her Time. But while this was in Treaty, the *French* came with their Fleet on the Coaſt of *Suſſex*; where Landing by Night, they burnt *Brighthemſtead*, and took away the Goods they found in the Village; whereupon the *Engliſh* Admiral ſent ſome Ships to Sea, with eight hundred Men; who, for one Hamlet the *French* had burnt in *England*, burnt one and twenty Towns and Villages in *France*.

And now King *Henry* finding that his Allies were Treating underhand, and making their ſeparate Peaces without his privity, was perſwaded to make a Peace with the *French* King, ſeeing the *Pope* interceded for it, and the *French* ſued for it by their reſpective Miniſters.

Hereupon both the Peace and Match was concluded; and immediately after the Princeſs *Mary*, having Mrs. *Anne Bollein* for one of her Maids of Honour, was honourably Conducted into *France*; where, at *Abbeville*, Octob. 9. 1514. ſhe was Married unto old King *Lewis*;

at which time the *Dauphin*, afterwards King, held the Crown over her Head, it being too maſſy for to wear. In honour of whoſe Marriage and Coronation, the *Dauphin* cauſed a Solemn Juſt to be proclaimed; which drew over to *Paris* the Duke of *Suffolk*, and ſeveral other of the *Engliſh* Nobility; who ſo worſted and baffled all the *French* Heroes, that the *Dauphin*, envious of their Glory, procured a *German*, being the ſtrongeſt and talleſt man of all the Court of *France*, as another Perſon, to encounter the Duke of *Suffolk*; but the *Duke* foiled the *German* after ſuch a manner, that when they came to the Barriers, the Duke by main ſtrength took him about the Neck, and ſo pommelled him about the Head, that he made the Blood guſh out at his Noſe.

But the *French* King dying within leſs than three Months after the Marriage, the *Queen* Dowager of *France* took the Duke of *Suffolk* for a Huſband, having procured King *Henry*'s Conſent: Upon whoſe Return home, King *Henry* accompanied with ſome of the Principal Peers, broke three and twenty

twenty Spears, and threw to the Ground one that Encountred him both Man and Horse.

And now the New *French* King, *Francis* the First, procured King *Henry* to Confirm the last Treaty of Peace made with his Predecessor, and prolong it for the term of their joint Lives, and one year after: In consideration of which, he agreed to pay a Million of Crowns to our King, at certain Days.

And though within a few Days after, the *Scots* entred into this Treaty, yet the *French* and they, within seven Months after, entred privately into a League Offensive and Defensive against *England*.

In the mean time, the *Pope* sent Cardinal *Campeius* into *England*, to solicite the *King* to a War against the *Turk*; but it being only a Device of the Court of *Rome* to get Money, without any Intention of what was pretended, the Cardinal, after

after a Noble Reception and Entertainment, and a Preſent made him of the Biſhoprick of *Salisbury*, was diſmiſſed home without obtaining what he came about.

About this time happened an Accident, which ſhewed how inclinable the City of *London* was to a Reformation, and how ſenſible of the Superſtitions of Popery, and weary of the wicked Lives of the *Roman* Clergy; for a certain Clerk having demanded a Mortuary of one *Richard Hunne*, a Merchant-Taylor in *London*, and commenced a Suit againſt him for it in the Legate's Court, he ſued the Clerk in a *Premunire* for bringing the King's Subjects before a foreign Court.

This was ſuch a Blow to the Clergy, that out of Revenge, they cauſed him to be accuſed of Hereſie, as having *Wickliffe's* Bible, and put him into the *Lollard's* Tower, and though he made his Recantation, and all poſſible Submiſſion, yet for that he continued his Suit in the King's Court, they barbarouſly

barously murdered him, and then gave out that he had killed himself; but not content herewith, they caused his Body to be burnt at *Smithfield*, as convicted of Heresie.

This thing occasioned great Disputes in that time, and one of the Complices of the Murder having confessed the Fact, all the Laity of the Nation, but particularly the *Londoners*, conceived so great an Aversion to the Clergy, for their Pride and Cruelty; that whosoever declaimed against the Popish Ministry, was sure to meet with a kind Entertainment from them.

But Cardinal *Wolsey* was grown now so intolerably arrogant, that he caused his Cardinal's Cap to be born by some Principal Person before him on a great height; and when he came to the King's Chappel, would admit no place to rest it on, but the very Altar: By which, and other insolent Courses, and his Constituting several Under-Courts, as being weary of hearing

ing the Complaints of Petitioners, the Nobility and People came to have him in an extraordinary averſion; inſomuch that *Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* abſented themſelves from the Council, and withdrew diſcontented into the Countrey.

About this time, came the Cardinal of the *Swizzers*, as Ambaſſador from the Emperor *Maximilian*, to borrow of the King a great Sum of Money; which by *Wolſey*'s perſwaſions, was accordingly lent.

Shortly after which, the King ran great danger of his Life; for being a Hunting, ventring to leap over a great Ditch with a Pole, the Pole brake; ſo that if a Footman had not leapt into the Water, and lift up his Head, which was faſt in the Clay, he had been drowned.

And not long after, was born the Princeſs *Mary* at *Greenwich*, afterwards Queen of *England*.

And now by reaſon of the great Concourſe of Foreigners at *London*, to the

the hinderance of Trade, and their Insolency towards the *English*, the *Apprentices* and vulgar sort of Citizens, upon *May-Day*, assaulted these Strangers, plundring their Houses, and doing harm to some of their Persons; for which riotous Offence, *John Lincolne*, the Instigator thereof, was hanged, and four hundred Men and Youths, with eleven Women, were led in Ropes along the City, with Halters about their Necks to *Westminster*; where, upon their crying *Mercy*, *Mercy*, the King pardoned them all their Offence; which Clemency procured the King great Love amongst the People, and caused extraordinary rejoycing by the *Londoners*.

The *French* King being desirous of *Tournay*, sent the Lord High Admiral of *France*, the Archbishop of *Paris*, with some others in Embassie to the King of *England*, with a Train of above twelve hundred Persons, and Cardinal *Wolsey*, having been gained by the *French*, the King was perswaded, and it was agreed, That *Tournay* should be delivered back to the *French*, upon these Conditions; that

that they ſhould pay to King *Henry* ſix hundred thouſand Crowns in twelve years; that the *Dauphin* ſhould marry the Lady *Mary*, King *Henry*'s young Daughter; which Marriage if it happened not to take effect at the years of Conſent, then *Tournay* ſhould be redelivered to the *Engliſh*; that Cardinal *Wolſey* ſhould have a thouſand Marks paid him yearly for the Revenues of the ſaid Biſhoprick. And the *French* Ambaſſadors having been ſplendidly Entertained and Preſented by the King, the Cardinal, and the Lord Mayor of *London*, they returned with the Concluſion of this Treaty, to their Maſter.

Shortly after their Departure, King *Henry* ſent as his Ambaſſador, the Earl of *Worceſter*, and ſome others of the Nobility, with a Train conſiſting of above four thouſand Perſons, to the *French* King; who after he had magnificently Entertained them, having taken their leaves, they went to *Tournay*, to ſee that City delivered to the *French*; which was accordingly done to the great grief of the *Engliſh* Garriſon.

Ferdinand

Ferdinand of *Arragon* and *Caſtile*, one of the moſt Politick and Active Princes of his time, being dead ſome time before; for whom the King cauſed a Solemn Obſequy to be held in *Paul's* Church: *Charles* ſends immediately to *Spain*, to claim his Right and Title; which being acknowledged, he determined to go thither in Perſon; for which purpoſe, and the Security of the *Low Countries*, in his Abſence, he paſt ſeveral Treaties with *England* and *France*.

After which, being Arrived in *Spain*, he was hardly well Seated in his Throne, when News was brought him of the Emperor *Maximilian's* Death; on which Occaſion, in *England* an Obſequy was Solemnized. He, as likewiſe the *French* King, uſed their Cabals, to obtain the Imperial Diadem; yet *Charles* being born at *Gand*, and by Deſcent a *German*, at the Age of Nineteen Years, was choſen Emperor of *Germany*, with the full Conſent and Suffrages of all the Princes Electors; yet had King *Henry* ſtood for it, it is generally acknow-

acknowledged, that he would have carried it from all the other Candidates.

There had been great Disturbances in *Scotland*, upon account of the Regency; for *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*, having Married the Earl of *Angus*, by reason of Dissention among the Lords of that Kingdom, was however, at length forced to take Refuge in *England*, with her Brother; where she stayed a whole year, and was brought to Bed of a Daughter, named likewise *Margaret*; but the Earl her Husband, within a Month or two returned without leave into *Scotland*.

The Occasion of these Commotions, was, the *French* King's having taken the young King of *Scots* into his Protection, and his sending *John Stuart* Duke of *Albany*, into *Scotland*, to be Governour both of the King's Person, and Kingdom.

The first thing this Duke attempted, was, either to put to Death, or Banish those, whom he any way suspected to favour

favour the *Engliſh*. Yet that Duke met with ſuch Oppoſition from the Parties that were raiſed againſt him by King *Henry*'s Procurement, that he was never able to give *England* much Diſturbance.

The *French* King having miſſed of the Imperial Diadem, takes the Repulſe impatiently, and was ſo exaſperated againſt *Charles*, that he uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to engage King *Henry* to ſhare in his Reſentment; and at length, that he might no ways be croſſed by us, by *Wolſey*'s Means, procures an Interview between the two Kings, for the ratifying of the League lately made between *Henry* and him, and entring into further Meaſures.

But the Emperor having Notice of this Deſign, for the preventing the Effects of ſuch a Juncture, came himſelf into *England*, to make a Viſit to the *King*, and engage *Wolſey*, who influenced all the King's Counſels, by promiſing him the Tripple Crown.

And *Charles*'s Voyage was ſo effectual, that

that it both raised an Umbrage in the King of the growth of the Power of *France*, and rendred abortive all the Measures that were prepared for the following Interview between the *French* King and himself.

And now *Charles* having prevented the Storm that threatned him, after a most magnificent Entertainment, departed for *Flanders*, and King *Henry* for *France*, to meet *Francis* the *French* King.

This interview of the two Courts, passed with all the Splendor and Lustre imaginable; but produced nothing but great Complements, and a vast Expence.

And in his return from thence, between *Graveling* and *Calice*, King *Henry* had another Interview with the Emperor, by whom he and all the *English* were splendidly Treated, and accompanied back to *Calice*; where the King entertained the Emperor with all the State imaginable: and there it was that the Match between the *Emperor* and the Princess *Mary*, was first propo-

After

After which, the Emperor went into his own Territories, and the King came for *England*, after *Charles* and *Francis* had made him umpire of all the Differences that ſhould ariſe between them.

About this time was *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, for imagining the Death of the King, and obtaining the Crown for himſelf. He is ſaid to have been brought to this direful End through *Wolſey*'s Contrivances; of whom having ſpoken ſome Diſgraceful Words, the Cardinal, out of Revenge, did plot and procure his Fall.

The King having now written a Book againſt *Luther*, ſent it as a Preſent to *Pope Leo* the Tenth, from whom in return, he received a Bull, whereby he had the Title given him of *Defender of the Faith*, for him and his Succeſſors for ever: Which Title however, is well known to have been poſſeſſed by ſeveral of his Predeceſſors Kings of *England*.

During

During these Transactions, the young Pope *Leo*, having by his extravagant Course of Life, brought himself into extraordinary Want of Moneys, for the Relieving his Coffers, he sent into *Germany*. *England*, and other Parts of *Europe*, Indulgences of all sorts; whereby any Person, for a certain Sum of Money, might not only purchase a Pardon of his own Sins, but likewise redeem the Soul of any Friend or Relation out of Purgatory.

Which horrible Abuse so opened the Eyes of People, that they the easier embraced the Tenents of *Luther*, and gave way to his Discovery of the Impostures of the Court of *Rome*. And *Luther*'s Doctrines and Opinions met with the freer reception in *England*, notwithstanding the King had drawn his Pen against him; for that many throughout the whole Nation, had ever since *Wickliffe*'s Time, entertained an ill Opinion, nay an Aversion to the Abuses and Superstitions of Popery; which was apparent upon several Occasions, though Arbitrariness in those times

times of the Court of *Rome* did hinder them from uniting in a Body, or appearing in any considerable Numbers.

And now a New War being broken out between the Emperor and the *French* King, Cardinal *Wolsey* was sent attended with several of the Nobility, to mediate a Peace. On the 12*th*. of *July* he arrived at *Calice*, whither came to him the Chancellor of *France*, and the Count *de Palice*, attended with 400 Horse, as Ambassadors from the *French* King, and from the Emperor the like, with Commissions to treat and conclude a Peace: There were also Ambassadors from the Pope, whom the Cardinal moved to have the Pope to be a Party also in their League; but they wanting Commission, Letters were presently sent to *Rome* about it; But after several Audiences of the Emperor himself, and Commissioners of both sides, News coming of the *Frenchmen* having seized on a Town upon the Borders of *Spain*, belonging to *Charles*, the *Imperialists* refused to proceed any further in the Treaty until that Place was re-delivered unto them; which the

French

French not consenting to, the Treaty was broken off, without coming to any Conclusion.

But as the Cardinal had been at vast Expences in this Embassy, appearing therein with all imaginable State and Lustre; having the Great Seal of *England* along with him: By which means great Inconveniencies arose during his Absence; which occasioned great Complaints and Murmurings at his Vanity and Pride; yet the Emperor having done him all possible Honour, given him great Presents, and revived his Hopes of being Pope by his means, he returned home very well satisfied with his Performances; having first Concluded a League with the Emperor and Pope against the *French*.

But Pope *Leo* dying suddenly after, *Adrian*, formerly the Emperor's Tutor, and at that time Vice-Roy of *Spain*, was advanced to the Tripple Crown, which something damped *Wolsey*'s hopes; yet *Adrian* being infirm and old, he imagined that he could not live long, and

and that upon his Deceaſe, the Emperor would make good his Promiſes; for this reaſon he uſed all his Efforts to advance *Charles*'s Intereſts, endeavouring to perſuade King *Henry* to denounce War upon the *French*, for that they refuſed to reſtore the Town they had taken from *Charles*; as likewiſe, to ſtand to King *Henry*'s Arbitrement, that had been compromized by *Charles* and *Francis*.

Now the *French* foreſeeing the Storm, arreſt all *Engliſh* Ships, commit the Merchants to Priſon, and ſeize their Goods for their King's Uſe; and cauſed the Duke of *Albany* to return into *Scotland*, contrary to what was Covenanted by the League.

Hereupon, King *Henry* cauſed new Levies to be made, put the Ambaſſador of *France* under Confinement; as likewiſe the *French* Hoſtages; and ſent a conſiderable Fleet of Men of War to Sea, and great Preparations were made for another Expedition into *France*.

Hereupon, there arrived Ambaſſadors from *Charles* for the concluding a League; and ſhortly after, the Emperor himſelf, who was received, and entertained with all imaginable State and Magnificence; and being conducted by the King to *Winſor*, wore there the Mantle of the Garter, and ſate in his own Stall; and then having taken the Oaths to obſerve the League concluded between them, the Emperor returned to his own Dominions; being Attended and Convoyed by the Earl of *Surrey* Lord Admiral; who, before he came back to *England*, Landed with ſeven thouſand Men in *France*, and there took the ſtrong City of *Morleys* by Aſſault.

The Emperor on his part, laid Siege to, and took *Tournay*; which was no ſmall Diſgrace to *Francis*; he being however obliged to continue his Payments for it to our King.

On the ſide of *Italy*, the *Imperialiſts* were no leſs ſucceſsful in having taken ſeveral Towns in the view of the *French* Army, forced it to a ſhameful Retreat, and

and at length to Disband, though it was very numerous.

The *Scots* about this time, likewiſe making ſome Inroads upon the Borders of *England*, firſt a Vice-Admiral, with a Squadron of *Engliſh* Ships, was ſent thither; who burnt many of the *Scottiſh* Ships in the Haven, took many Priſoners, and then returned. And upon the Rumor of the Duke of *Albany*'s having raiſed an Army of fourſcore thouſand Men, with which he was approaching the Borders, the Marqueſs of *Dorſet* entred that Kingdom; where, having plundered, ſacked, and burnt all the Towns & Villages that lay in his Way, after ſome ſtay there, he returned back into *England*, with four thouſand Head of Cattel, and without the loſs of one man: Beſides which, the Lord *Dacres* had a little before made an Inroad into that Country; wherein he burnt the Town of *Helſie*, and fourſcore Villages, and overthrew eighteen Towers of Stone, with all their Bulwarks: And King *Henry* was ſo incenſed againſt that Nation, that before he had done, he would have made them ſenſible of his

nation had not his Sister *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*, sollicited him for a Peace; by which means, the Differences between the two Crowns, were for a while reconciled.

About this time *Christierne* the Second, King of *Denmark*, arrived in *England*; having been driven out of his own Kingdom by his Rebellious Subjects; and after having been sumptuously Treated by our King, he returned to the Emperor, whose Sister he had Married.

In the mean while, the Earl of *Surrey*, being sent with Considerable Forces into *France*, he there took the Town and Castle of *Selloyes*, the Town and Castle of *Bunbrigge*, *Senkirk*, *Botington*, and *Manstier*; and having burnt and sackcaged all the Towns and Villages through which they passed: The Winter-Season coming on apace, he returned to *England*.

And now the King having Assembled a Parliament at the *Black-Friers* in *London*, he had granted them half of all the Spiritual Livings, to be paid for five Years continuance, and the tenth part of

of all Temporal Eſtates, for the carrying on his Wars againſt *France*. Whereupon, *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, was ſent with a conſiderable Army into *France*, who having joyned the *Imperialiſts*, they beſieged and took *Bell-Caſtle*, *Bonguard*, *Brace*, *Roue*, *Libome*, *Mondedier*, and *Boghan*, inſomuch that they put *Paris* it ſelf into great Conſternation: After which Exploits, our Forces were ſhortly after recalled home, the Winter being far ſpent.

During theſe Tranſactions the Duke of *Bourbon*, upon ſome Diſcontent, revolted from the *French* King, incites and encourages the King of *England* to the recovery of his Right in *France*, and retiring to the Emperor, was by him made General of his Army: which proved a great Misfortune to *Francis*; for being ſome time after at the Siege of *Pavia*, that Duke, in the Head of the Emperor's Army, came and fought him, took him Priſoner, Marched to, and Sacked *Rome*, beſieged the Pope in the Caſtle St. *Angelo*, who was fain at laſt to ranſom himſelf and his Cardinals at a mighty Rate.

Before the Reconciliation between the *English* and *Scots*, that had been obtained by Queen *Margaret's* Interceſſion, the *Scots* again attempted to invade the Marches; believing that the ſtrength of *England* was with the Duke of *Suffolk* in *France*: But the Lord High Admiral the Earl of *Surrey*, Marched againſt them, put them to the Rout, took divers of their Caſtles and Fortified Places, and at *Thedworth* overthrew a conſiderable Garriſon, and took and burnt both the Town and Caſtle. After which, the Duke of *Albany* being got by a Stratagem into *Scotland*, with thoſe Forces the *French* King had lent him, for the oppoſing the Progreſſes of the *Engliſh*; whereupon, approaching the Confines of *England*, with a mighty Army, the Earl Marched againſt him, with conſiderable Forces; and having put to flight all thoſe who were ſo bold as to ſet foot on the *Engliſh* Territories, the *Scots* not thinking fit to hazard a Battel, upon their Submiſſions, had a Truce granted them, as was before mentioned.

In

In the mean time, the *Engliſh* of the Garriſon of *Calice*, and the *French* of that of *Bulloign*, had frequent Skirmiſhes; in all which Encounters, the *Engliſh* ever came off with Honour, and their Enemies always put to the Rout.

During theſe Occurrences, Pope *Adrian* the *6th.* departed this Life; in whoſe place *Julius Medices* was in a ſhort time Elected, and that too by the Emperor's Influence: This News was underſtood with no ſmall reſentment by Cardinal *Wolſey*, who having likewiſe been diſappointed of the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Toledo*, which the Emperor had given him hopes of; though he concealed his Indignation for a while; it being no convenient Juncture to let it appear: yet from that time he was contriving, and working underhand how to enter into new Meaſures with *France*, and break thoſe his King and Maſter had with the Emperor.

There being all this time great Commotions in *Ireland*, the Wild *Iriſh* caſt-

ing off all Obedience, the Earl of *Surrey* was sent thither, for to settle Affairs there, and bring that Nation to Reason.

Hereupon, the Earl of *Kildare* was immediately sent Prisoner into *England*, being accused by the Earl of *Ossory*, of many Misdemeanors; now though he had the Cardinal for his inveterate Enemy, and that being committed to the Tower, he was convicted of High Treason, and a Warrant accordingly Signed for his Execution, yet it having been procured from the King by Surprize, his Majesty was at length pleased to pardon him, and deliver him from his Imprisonment.

The Emperor, by his extraordinary Successes over the *French* King, the Pope, and all of that Party, being now become the Terrour of Christendom, the Cardinal thought it both his Master's and own Interest, to put a stop to such surprizing Progresses: Whereupon he began to make the King sensible, That *Charles* having now the *French* King his Prisoner in *Spain*, and none of his

other

other Enemies able to make head a-gainſt him, that he aimed at no leſs than an Univerſal Empire, that he not only ſlighted the Alliance he had entred into with him, by preferring a Match with *Portugal*, before that he had contracted with his Daughter *Mary*, but likewiſe called in queſtion her Legitimacy, and the Lawfulneſs of his Marriage with Queen *Catherine*; that though his Majeſty had been at great Charges in carrying on the War, that the Emperor had neither furniſhed him with the promiſed Aſſiſtance, nor let him ſhare in the Advantages of it.

Theſe Suggeſtions both filled the King's Head with Scruples as to the Lawfulneſs of his Marriage, and provoked him to enter into new Engagements with the *French*, for the Redemption of their King, and the reſenting his own Injuries.

And now the King's Scruples dayly growing upon him, both for that the Emperor had called his Daughter *Mary*'s Legitimation in queſtion, when the

King had charged him with a Promiſe of Marriage, and that the *French* Ambaſſador, with whom he was now in Treaty about an Alliance, and a Match with *France*, had made a Demur, as if the King's Marriage had been Contracted againſt a Divine Precept, with which no Humane Authority could diſpence; his Majeſty hereupon firſt abſented himſelf from the Queens Bed, then entred into a Treaty with the Regent of *France*, the *French* King's Mother, for the Delivery of the King her Son. And King *Henry* hereupon threatning the Emperor with a War, if he did not ſet *Francis* at Liberty; which *Charles* thought not ſafe to draw upon his Back, but freed *Francis* upon theſe Conditions.

That *aſſoon as he came into* France, *he ſhould conſign the Dutchy of* Burgundy *to the Emperor.*

That *the* French *King ſhould quit the Sovereignty of* Flanders *and* Arthois.

That *he ſhould renounce all his pretended Right to the Dutchy of* Milan, *and Kingdom of* Naples.

That

That *he ſhould reſtore to his Honours the Duke of* Bourbon, *and the reſt who had revolted with him.*

That *he ſhould Marry* Eleonor *the Emperor's Siſter, Queen of* Portugal.

That *he ſhould pay the whole Sums of Money heretofore due to the King of* England, *his Siſter the Queen of* France, *and Cardinal* Wolſey.

For the performance of which Articles, the *Dauphin*, and the Duke of *Orleans* were to be delivered, and remain as Hoſtages in *Spain*, until all things were duly executed. Whereupon *Francis* was ſet at liberty; which he ever acknowledged he was indebted for to our King, notwithſtanding that it was purchaſed with ſuch ſevere Conditions.

This was preſently followed by the *Clementine* League, between the *Pope* and *Francis*, the *Venetians*, the *Florentines*, and *Francis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*; by which the *French* King was abſolved from the Oath which he had taken at *Madrid*; and they all united againſt the

the Emperor, and declared the King of *England* Protector of the League.

During these Transactions, Cardinal *Wolsey* having obtained leave of the King to erect a College at *Oxford*, and another at *Ipswich*; as likewise to suppress certain small Monasteries, to the number of forty; and afterwards got both a Confirmation from the *Pope*, that the Goods and Lands belonging to those Houses might be employed in the Maintenance of those two Colleges; and a Bull, which gave him Authority to visit all Monasteries, and all the Clergy of *England*, and to dispence with all the Laws of the Church for one whole Year after the Date of the Bull: which he procured with a Design of reforming the inferior Clergy, who led most infamous Lives; and that by his visiting the Monasteries of *England*, and discovering their Corruptions, he might have the better pretext to suppress most of them, and convert them into Bishopricks, Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and Colleges: But he was diverted from putting this Design in execution, by

by the Affairs, and his approaching Fall.

In the mean time, though the *Clementine* League did ſeem capable to make head againſt *Charles*, yet they were deceived in their Meaſures; for *Rome* being entred and plundered by *Charles*'s Adherents, the Pope was forced to make Peace with the Emperor; which, however he preſently broke, invaded the Emperor's Territories, took ſeveral of his Towns; yet at length, was forced again to a Ceſſation of Arms.

But his Allies giving him ſomefreſh hopes of Aſſiſtance, and having procured a conſiderable ſum of Money, by a Creation of fourteen Cardinals, he thought he might again diſpence with his own Oath, as well as he had done with ſeveral others; and therefore breaks again the Ceſſation: But his Succeſs herein, was what he merited: for the Duke of *Bourbon* coming to *Rome*, with the Emperor's Army, took it by Storm, plundered it ſeveral days, killed five thouſand of the *Romans*; and at length the

Pope

Pope and his Cardinals being fled into the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, the Duke being mortally wounded in the Attack, and the Prince of *Orange* ſucceeding him in his Command, he laid Siege to it, forced it to render, and made the Pope pay four hundred thouſand Ducats to the Army.

But before we proceed any further, it is convenient to make mention of the intolerable Arbitrarineſs of the Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Miniſtry; an inſtance amongſt ſeveral other, happening during the War with *France*; for the Court being in great need of Money, and knowing that a Supply by Parliament, was both tedious, and perhaps hazardous, the whole Nation being ſenſible how ſtrangely their Wealth had been ſquandred away, he adviſed to raiſe it by Commiſſion; whereby the ſixth part of every man's Subſtance in Plate or Money, was demanded; which the People refuſing to give, and the Cardinal continuing to preſs it ſo hard, though contrary to the Laws of the Realm, as that ſeveral were committed to Priſon for

their

their Refusal, which occasioned many Commotions, and caused the People in several Counties to unite for their Defence: Which coming to the King's Ears, he publickly disowned his having any knowledge of it, remitted the Business, and pardoned the Riots that had been committed on that occasion.

Shortly after which, the King's Natural Son by *Elizabeth Blount*, Sir *John Blount*'s Daughter, called *Henry Fitz-Roy*, was Created Earl of *Nottingham*, and Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*; Sir *Thomas Bollen*, Treasurer of the King's Houshold, was made Vicount *Rochford*: and several others were advanced in Titles and Honours.

So soon as King *Henry* heard of the Pope's being Besieged, he resented it so ill, that he resolved to enter into closer Measures with the *French* King; that under pretence of revenging the Affront that was done to the See of *Rome*, they might put a stop to the Emperor's Career, who began to grow

so

so formidable, that he was look upon as an Over-match for any other Prince in *Christendom*.

Whereupon the King sent a Magnificent Embassie into *France*, whereof Cardinal *Wolsey* was the Head; for the concluding a League with that King; with whom it was agreed, that at the common Charge of both Crowns, a War should be maintained in *Italy*, for the setting the Pope at liberty, and the restoring him to the Possessions of the Church.

That the *French* King should Marry the Lady *Mary*, King *Henry*'s Daughter; and they both to be Enemies to the Emperor.

These things being thus concluded and ratified, and the two Kings having interchanged the Orders of St. *George* and St. *Michael*, they both sent Heralds to the Emperor, to declare War to him, in case he would not both re-deliver the Duke of *Orleans*, whom the *French* King his Father had left as one of his Hostages, give our

King

King the Moity of the Booty got in the Battel of *Pavia*, his Majesty having born a share in the Charges of the War, and therefore expected to partake in the Gains; and draw his Army out of *Italy*, and no longer disturb the Peace of Christendom, by molesting the *Pope*. The Emperor heard the Heralds with great Temper, and accepted the Declaration of War very chearfully.

In the mean while, *Solyman* the *Turkish* Emperor, taking Advantage of these horrible Confusions amongst Christian Princes, invaded *Hungary* with an Army of two hundred thousand Men, with which he wholly defeated the Army of *Lewis*, King thereof, and the Emperor's Brother-in-Law, being forty thousand, and constrained *Lewis* to fly away; till by the Fall of his Horse, having his Leg hampered, he was drowned in less than a span deep of Water.

Hereupon, our King not only sent an Envoy to the Princes of *Germany*, for the exhorting them to joyn against the

so for *Turk*; but likewise to *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, to condole and comfort her, for the loss of her Husband, adding withal, such a Supply of Money, as might both testifie his, and encourage others Zeal to that Cause, who by Kindred and Neighbourhood to the Danger, were more concerned therein.

During these Transactions, the King's Scruples touching his Marriage, increasing daily, and being apprehensive of the sad Consequences that might fall upon this Kingdom from so disputable a Title, as he foresaw that the Children begotten in this Wedlock, were likely to have, he resolved, after mature Deliberation, and that all the Bishops, except *Fisher* of *Rochester*, had given it under their Hands, that they judged it an unlawful Marriage, to address himself to the *Pope*, for the obtain a Divorce.

Hereupon, the King sent Dr. *Knight*, Secretary of State, to *Rome*, for the preparing the Pope for this Business; and for the discovering what was the best

eſt courſe to be taken in it. He likewiſe ſent Directions to his other Miniſters in that Court, and other parts of *Italy*, for the making way for this Overture.

The *French* King had engaged to aſſiſt our King herein, with all that lay in his Power. But the *Pope*, at the time of Secretary *Knight*'s Arrival at *Rome*, being in the hands of the *Imperialiſts*, that Miniſter was not able to procure an Audience of him; however, having corrupted ſome of his Guards, he, by their means acquainted him with the King's Deſires: whereunto the Pope returned Anſwer, That the Bull ſhould be ſent fully expeded.

Shortly after this, the Pope having made his Eſcape out of Priſon, he began to demur upon his Promiſe, and ſought for Excuſes, to delay the performance thereof: But being hard preſſed by the King's Miniſters, he at length delivers a Commiſſion and Diſpenſation ſigned to *Knight*.

At the same time, the Pope being jealous of the *Imperialists*, and aiming to get our King wholly at his Devotion, he desired the *English* Ambassador to acquaint his Master, by way of Advice from him the *Pope*, That the King should proceed on to Marry another Wife; and that then he would find good Reasons to justifie the confirming a thing that was gone so far; and promised to send any Cardinal whom the King should name. But in *England* they did not think safe to follow this Counsel both for that, if Cardinal *Wolsey* should give Sentence as Legate, and the King should thereupon Marry, yet they were not sure, but that before this could be effected, the *Pope* might change his Resolution, or his Interest might make him side with the *Imperial* Party.

Besides, the Pope's Power was so absolute by Canon-Law, that no General Clauses in Commissions to Legates, could bind him to confirm their Sentences; insomuch that should the King enter into a new Match, and the Pope refuse to confirm it, the King's Marriage and Issue would be still disputable.

Where-

Whereupon, it was resolved by the King and Council, That the Pope should be solicited to grant a new Bull, that might have all the strongest Clauses imaginable, and against which nothing could be excepted: to which intent, the King and Cardinal writ to the Pope, giving him great Thanks for the Forwardness and Willingness he shewed in gratifying and giving Ease to his Majesty. But the Cardinal added in his Letters, That in case the Pope did not grant the King's Sute, he apprehended that both he, and other Christian Princes would from thence take occasion to provide themselves of other Remedies, and lessen and despise the Authority of the Apostolick See.

The Substance of the Bull desired by the *English* was, after many Reasons had been recited in the Preamble against the Bull of *Julius* the Second, it was hinted, That *it was against the Law of God*; but to lessen that, it was added, *at least where there was not a sufficient Dispensation obtained*; *therefore the Pope to reward the great Services by which the King*

King had obliged the Apostolick See; a
having regard to the Distractions that mig
follow on a Disputable Title; upon a fu
Consultation with the Cardinals, having a
so heard Divines and Canonists, Deput
Campegio *for his Legate, to concur with t*
Cardinal of York, *either together, or (t*
one being hindred, or unwilling) severall
And if they found those things that we
suggested against the Bull of Pope Julius
or any of them; well or sufficiently prove
then to declare it void and null, as sur
reptitiously procured, upon false Grounds, an
thereupon to annul the Marriage that ha
followed upon it; and to give both Par
-ties full leave to Marry again, notwith
-standing any Appellation or Protestation
the Pope making them his Vicars with ful
and absolute Power and Authority; impow
-ering them also to declare the Issue begotten
in the former Marriage, good and legiti
-mate, if they have Cause for it: the Pope
binding himself to Confirm whatever they
should do in that Process, and never to re
-voke or repeal what they should pronounce.
Declaring also that this Bull should remain
in force till the Process were ended, and
that by no Revocation or Inhibition it should
be

be recalled; and if any such were obtained, they are all declared void and null, and the Legates were to proceed notwithstanding; and all ended with a full Non Obstante.

With these and other Letters and Instructions *Gardiner* and *Fox* were sent to *Rome*, the *French* King doing likewise all that lay in his Power for the promoting of the King of *England*'s Cause.

Gardiner and *Fox* being now arrived at *Rome*, and joyning their Efforts with those of the Kings other Ministers there, they procured the Pope to declare in Consistory, Cardinal *Campegio* to go Legate to *England*, that he, with the Cardinal of *York*, might try the Validity of the King's Marriage. But though the Bull that was desired, could not be obtained; yet another was granted, that was perhaps of more force.

In the mean time, the Vicount *Rochford*, having been at the Court of *France*, for the obtaining the Ratifications of the Treaty lately concluded with that King,

King, brought back with him into *England* his Daughter *Anne Boleyn*, who has remained at that Court ever since she went over with *Mary* Queen Dowager of *France*, and King *Henry*'s Sister she having both the Charms of the *French* Air, and of an *Engliſh* Beauty was generally acknowledged to have been one of the loveliest Persons of her time; The truth of which is confirmed by the Conquest she made of King *Henry*; whose Heart she inflamed with a Passion at first sight, which was still more encreased and confirmed by further Confirmation. But she making one of the most considerable Figures in this History, for the Reader's further satisfaction, I shall set down here her Genealogy. Her Mother was Daughter to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and Sister to the Duke that was at the time of the Divorce Lord Treasurer.

Her Father's Mother was one of the Daughters and Heirs to the Earl of *Wiltshire* and *Ormond*, and her great Grandfather Sir *Geoffry Boleyn*, who had been Lord Mayor of *London*, Married one of the Daughters and Heirs of the Lord *Hastings*, and their Family, as they had mixed with so much great Blood, so had Married their Daughters to very Noble Families. At her coming over, the King was not her first, nor only Votary, for the Lord *Piercy*, the Earl of *Northumberland*'s eldest Son, had Courted her, and some say a Contract of Marriage did pass betwixt them. But upon notice of the King's affections, the Cardinal whose Servant he was, and the Earl his Father, forbid him to proceed any farther in that Match, and Married him to another Person.

But Cardinal *Campejio* after several delays, being at length arrived in *England* with the Bull, yet with these Instructions, That having showed it to the King, and the Cardinal of *York*, he should withal signifie to them, That he had authority to publish it, but not to give Sentence until he received new Instructions; telling him that he was content the *King* should enjoy the effect of it, but that he was concerned to

have it delayed, until he had ſufficiently ſecured himſelf from the Emperor. In the mean time the Queen's two Nephews, *Charles* and *Ferdinand* uſed their utmoſt endeavours to put a ſtop to theſe proceedings, employing all their Agents at *Rome* to ſerve her concerns, and conſulting with the Canoniſts about the force of the exceptions to the Bull. Whereupon a *Breve* was forged, which ſupply'd ſome of the moſt material defects in the Bull; for whereas in the Bull the Preamble bore, that the King and Queen deſired the Pope's Diſpenſation to Marry, that the Peace might continue between the two Crowns, without any other cauſe given; in the Preamble of this *Breve* mention is made of their deſire to Marry, becauſe otherwiſe it was not likely that the Peace would be continued between the two Crowns, and for that and diverſe other reaſons they asked the Diſpenſation, which in the Body of the *Breve* is granted. There was likewiſe one thing fatal to the Queen's concerns in it: for whereas in the Bull it is only ſaid, That the Queen's Petition bore, that perhaps ſhe had Conſummated her Marriage with Prince *Arthur*, by the *Carnalis Copula*, in this *Breve*, *perhaps* is left out, and 'tis plainly ſaid, That they had Conſummated

mated their Marriage. Besides, there were several things in this *Breve* that showed it to be a Forgery.

In the mean time the King and Cardinal *Wolsey* could not persuade *Campeyio* to let any have a sight of the Bull, besides themselves. And tho' they wrote to *Rome* very earnestly, to procure an order from the *Pope*, that some of the Privy-Council might have a view of it; yet the *Pope* could not be persuaded to grant them that satisfaction. At length, after several delays, and several Months spent in consultation, since the Legates arrival, concerning the manner of proceeding in the King's Divorce, the King, for the stilling some rumours that were spread abroad by the Queen's Partizans, to his disadvantage, having assembled all the Nobility of the *Realm*, Judges, Lawyers, and as many of the better sort of Commons as could conveniently attend, he made them the following Speech,

TWenty Years have almost run their course (faithful and loving Subjects) since We first began our Reign among you; in all which time of

of time we have, by God's assistance so behaved our self, that we hope we have neither given you cause to complain, nor our Enemies to glory. No forraign Power hath attempted ought against you, but to his own loss; neither have we employed our Arms any where, but we have triumphantly erected our glorious Trophies. So, that whether you consider the sweet fruits of plentiful Peace, or the glory of our Warlike Exploits, we dare boldly avouch, we have shewed our self not unworthy of our Ancestors, whom (without offence be it spoken) we have in all points equalled. But when we reflect upon the necessary end of our frail Life, we are surprized with fear, lest the misery of future times should so obscure the splendor and memory of our present felicity, that as the Romans did after the Death of Augustus, so you may hereafter be forced to wish with tears, rather that we had never been, or might have perpetually lived to Go-

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vern you. We see many here present, who in regard of their Age, might have been Parties in the late Civil Wars, which for Eighty Years together so miserably rended this Realm: no man knowing whom to acknowledge for his Soveraign, until the happy Conjunction of our Parents did not resolve, but took away all cause of farther doubt. Consider then, Whether after our Death you can hope for better days, than when the Factions of York *and* Lancaster *distracted this Realm. We have a Daughter whom we the more affectionately tender, because she is our sole Issue. But we would have you know, that having lately treated with our dear Brother of* France, *concerning the Match between this our Daughter, and* Henry *Duke of* Orleans, *his younger Son, both of us were pleased with this Allyance, until one of his Privy Council made a Question of our Daughters Birth; for it was much to be doubted, lest she were to be held illegitimate, being begotten of us,*

and that Mother, who had before been Married to our deceased Brother: saying that it was utterly repugnant to the word of God, That any one should Marry his Brother's Widow; wherefore we was of opinion, that this Match with our most beloved Spouse, was to be deemed no other than incestuous. How grievously this Relation afflicted us, God the searcher of our Hearts knows. For these words did seem to question not only our dear Consort, and our Daughter, but even the very Estate of our Soul, which after Death must needs undergo eternal and inevitable Torments; if being admonished of so horrible an Incest, we should not endeavour an amendment; and for your parts, you cannot but foresee how great dangers, by reasan of this doubt, do threaten you and your Posterity. Being therefore desirous, as the case indeed required, to be resolved in this point, we first conferred with our friends, and then with the most learned in the Laws,

both

both Divine and Humane; who indeed were so far from satisfying us, that they left us more perplexed: We therefore had recourse to the Holy, Apostolick See, to the Decree whereof, we think it fitting, that our self and all others should be obedient. To this and no other end, we call immortal God to witness, have we procured this Venerable Legate. As for the Queen, our most beloved Consort, whatsoever Women may tattle, or ill Willers mutter in private, we do willingly and ingeniously confess, that in nobleness of mind, she far transcends the greatness of her Birth; so that if we were now at liberty, and free, for a second Choice, we take God to witness, among all the plenty of the World's Beauties, we would not make choice of any other, if lawfully we might, than of this our now Queen; One in regard of her Mildness, Wisdome, Humility, Sanctity of mind, and Conversation, we are verily perswaded, not to be paralleled. But when we con-

ſider, that we are beſtowed on the World to other ends, than the perſuit of our own Pleaſures: We have thought it meet, rather to undergo the hazard of an uncertain Judgment, than to commit impiety againſt God the liberal Giver of all Bleſſings, and ingratitude againſt our Countrey, the weal and ſafety, whereof each one ſhould prefer before his private Life or Fortunes. Thus much you have heard from our own Mouth, and we hope that you will hereafter give no heed either to Seditious Detractions, or idle Humours, of the People.

In the mean ſpace, notwithſtanding that *Campeyio* in his firſt Audience had ſtiled the King *The Deliverer of the Pope, and of the City of* Rome, with the higheſt Complements imaginable; yet the Pope, whether terrified by the *Imperialiſts*, or that he had already entred into new meaſures with *Charles*, began to repent his having granted the Decretal; and reſolved, that tho his Legates ſhould give Sentence in *England*, yet

yet he would never ratifie it, and ſo render it ineffectual. The King having penetrated into this change of mind, made the Pope new offers, and amongſt others, that of a Guard of Two Thouſand Men to the Pope, which ſhould be maintain'd at the charge of the King and his Confederates; yet neither this, nor ſeveral other Projects could hinder the Pope's deſign, of uniting himſelf to the Emperor; to which end, he made uſe of the King's Divorce, for the bringing the Emperor to better Terms. Yet he ſtill cajoled and fed the King with high promiſes; during which, the Emperor entred a Proteſtation in the Queen of *England*'s name, that ſhe refuſed to ſubmit to the Legates.

During theſe Tranſactions, the King had wholy gained *Campeyio* to do all for him that he could, without hazarding the Pope's favour: for the King had Knighted that Cardinal's Baſtard, whom he had brought with him into *England*, and connived at the diſſolute life *Campeyio* led, that this Prelate hunted and gamed all the Day, and followed Whores all the Night: in which courſe of life, his Brother Legate *Wolſey* kept good peace with him; inſomuch that it is no wonder, if the Court of

England was guilty of some Excesses and Irregularities of Life, since they had such Copies set them, by the lively representations of the manners of his Holiness.

The Emperor having notice, that the Process was going on in *England*, endeavours by his Ministers to have an Avocation of the Cause to *Rome*. Whereupon great Contests happened, and the King's Embassadors extreamly opposed it. And on the the 31*th* of *May*, the King, by a Warrant under the Great Seal, gave the Legates leave to execute their Commission. Whereupon having declared, That they were resolved to execute it; and having given the usual Oaths to the Clerks of the Court, and ordered a peremptory Citation of the King and Queen to appear on the 18*th* of *June*, between Nine and Ten a Clock, they adjourned the Court. The place appointed for the Cardinals to sit, and hear the Cause, was at the *Black-Friers*; where in the great Hall preparations was made of Seats, and all things necessary for that occasion. And now the Court being again met at the time prefixed by the adjournment, and the Citation being returned duely executed, *Richard Sampson* Dean of the Chappel, and Mr. *John Bell* appeared as the King's Proxies.

ies. But the Queen appeared in person, and protested against the Legates as incompetent Judges; alledging that the Cause was already avocated by the Pope, and desired a competent time, in which she might prove it; which the Legates having assigned her, they again adjourned the Court. Which being met anew at the time appointed, and the Queen having the Bishops of *Rochester*, and St. *Asaph*, and Doctor *Ridley* for her Council, the Cryer called King *Henry* to appear, who forthwith answered, here; then was the Queen called, who made no answer at all, but presently rose up, and going to the King, fell on her Knees at his Feet, and in the audience of the people said unto him, Sir, *I desire you to take some pity upon me, and do me Justice and Right; I am a poor Woman, a Stranger born out of your Dominions, having here no indifferent Councel, and less assurance of Friendship. Alas! Wherein have I offended, or what cause of displeasure have given you, that you thus intend to put me away? I take God to my Judge, that I have been to you a true and humble Wife, ever conformable to your Will and Pleasure, never gain-saying any thing wherein you took delight, without all grudg or discontented Countenance:*

I have loved all them that loved you, howsoever their affections have been towards me. I have born you Children, and been your Wife now this Twenty Years. Of my Virginity and Marriage-bed, I make God and your own Conscience the Judge, and if it otherwise be proved, I am content to be put from you with shame. The King your Father, in his time, for Wisdome, was known to be a second Solomon, *and* Ferdinand *of* Spain, *my Father, was accounted the Wisest among their Kings; could they in this Match so far be overseen, or are there now Wiser and more Learned men, than at that time were? Surely, it seems wonderful to me, that my Marriage, after Twenty Years, should thus be called in question, with new invention against me, who never intended but honesty. Alas! Sir, I see that I am wronged, having no Counsel to speak for me, but such as are your Subjects, and cannot be indifferent upon my part; therefore I most humbly beseech you, even in Charity, to stay this course, until I may have advice and Counsel from* Spain, *but if not, your Graces pleasure be done.* Then rising and making low Obeysance to the King, she departed the Court; and tho the Cryer called her to come into the Court, as she was going away, yet she went on, bidding her attendants

dants to go forward, and saying to them, this is no indifferent Court for me. When the King perceived that she was departed, he presently spoke thus to the Assembly, *I will*, said he, *in her absence, declare before you all, That she hath been to me a most true, Obedient and Comfortable Wife, endued with all virtuous Qualities and Conditions, according to her Birth, and in lowliness equals any of base sort.* Which said, Cardinal *Wolsey* humbly requested the King, that he would be pleased to declare before that honourable Assembly, Whether he had been the cause of this his intended Divorce, wherewith he was charged in the opinions of the people; whereupon the King said, *My Lord Cardinal, I can well excuse you in this, and rather affirm, That you have opposed my attempting thus far.* And thereupon the Court was adjourned till another day, but ordered Letters Monitory to be issued out, for Citing the Queen to appear, under pain of Contumacy. But all the next Sessions, her Appeal was brought in to the Pope, she excepting both to the Place, to the Judges, and to her Counsel, in whom she could not Confide, and therefore appealed, and desired her Cause might be heard by the Pope, with many things out of the Canon Law,

Law, upon which she grounded it; which being read, and she not appearing, was pronounced Contumacious. Certain Articles were then drawn up by the Legates, the principal substance whereof was, that Prince *Arthur* did Marry, and Carnally know Queen *Katharine*, confirming also this Marriage by Cohabitation with her, till his Death. After which, King *Henry* being his Brother, did marry the said Lady *Katharine*, *Anno Domini* 1509. in *facie Ecclesiæ*, and had Children by her, which Marriage yet being as well *Divine*, as *Ecclesiastico Jure* prohibited, and unless it may be otherways made good, to be reputed in it self, *nullum omnino & invalidum*, had caused huge scandal, both in the Clergy and people of *England*, and of many other Places; insomuch, that it had come to the Pope's Ear, who taking notice hereof, gave Commission to those Cardinals, to hear and proceed in this business, according to the importance of it. Which being done, the Queen was again Cited to appear, but she still refusing, was declared Contumacious. However the Court proceeded, and appointed Doctor *Taylor* to examine the Witnesses; the King's Councel insisted most on Prince *Arthur*'s having Consummated the Marriage,

Marriage, and proved it first by Prince *Arthur*'s Speech, the next Morning after his Marriage, that he had been that Night in the midst of *Spain*; and then by the words of the last Dispensation, *vel forsan Cognitum*: the Queen's Advocates alledged the contrary, appealing to the King's Conscience. But whilst arguments were thus plyed on both sides, the King sent two Cardinals to persuade the Queen to refer the whole matter to himself, which he said, would be far better, and more Honourable for her, than to stand to the Tryal of the Law. The Legates accordingly repaired to her, found her at work amongst her Maids, with a skein of white Thread about her Neck, who having heard their Message, giving them thanks, told them, *That by Order of the Holy Church, she was Espoused to the King, as his true Wife, and in that point she would abide, till the Court of* Rome *(which was privy to the beginning) had made thereof a final determination and end.*

In the mean time, the Emperor's affairs still prospering in *Italy*, he sent both Threats and Promises to the Court of *Rome*, to engage it to an Avocation of the Cause [illegible]; insomuch that the Pope sent a Messenger to Cardinal *Campeyio* into *England*

land, tho' under other Pretexts, yet wit
orders to burn the Bull; and a Treaty b
ing now Concerted between him and th
Emperor, which was ſhortly to be proclaim
ed, he reſolved to gratifie the Emperor, an
yet do all he could not to diſpleaſe the Kin
Whereupon he Signed the Avocation, an
ſent it to *Campeyio*, whom the King (no
knowing of theſe new orders,) preſſing t
come to a final determination of this affai
the day was appointed for Judgment; whic
being come, the King's Counſel at the B
calling for Judgment, *Cardinal Campeius*
being chief Commiſſioner, ſtood up an
ſaid, *I have heard, and diligently examine*
whatſoever hath been alledged in the King's b
half. And indeed the Arguments are ſuc
that I might, and ought to pronounce for t
King, if two Reaſons did not controul an
curb my deſires of doing his Majeſty Righ
The Queen you ſee withdraws her ſelf fro
the Judgment of this Court, having before
excepted againſt the partiality of the Plac
where (ſhe ſaith) nothing can be determi
ed without the conſent of the Plaintiff. Mor
over his Holineſs, who is the Fountain a
Life of our Authority, hath, by a Meſſenger, g
ven us to underſtand, that he hath reſerved t
Cauſe for his own hearing; ſo, that if
wou

uld never ſo fain proceed any farther, per-
venture we cannot, I am ſure we may not.
herefore, which only remaineth, I do here
ſolve the Court. Other than this (as the
ſe ſtands) I cannot do; and I beſeech
m, whom this Cauſe concerns, to take in good
rt what I have done; which if they will
, altho it may trouble me, yet not ſo much,
to regard the Threats of any one. I am a
ble old man, and ſee Death ſo near me, that
a matter of ſo great conſequence, neither hope
r fear, nor any other reſpect, but that of the
ream Judge, before whom I find my ſelf
dy to appear, ſhall ſway me. As ſoon as
is Speech was ended, the Duke of *Suf-*
k gave a great leap out of his Chair, and
rſing the Legates, cried, *It was never well*
th England, *ſince it had any thing to do*
ith Cardinals. All the other Temporal
rds went likewiſe away in a great fury,
ving *Wolſey* in no ſmall perplexity, as
ring that it would be ſuſpected, that this
journment had beforehand been concert-
between him and *Campeyio*, and that all
s juſtifications could not prevent his ruine,
ving already incurred the King's diſplea-
e, by the delays of the Proceſs.

Shortly after, *Ann Boleyn* returned to
urt, having been ſome time retired into
the

the Countrey for the silencing the Rumor that would have been occasioned by her b ing at Court, during the Process; and Ca dinal *Campeyio* took leave of *England*, an went to *Rome*.

During these Occurrances, one Docto *Cranmer* a Fellow of *Jesus* Colledge i *Cambridge*, happening in company wit some of the King's Ministers, they asked hi Opinion concerning the Kings Divorce which his modesty refusing to declare, the pressed him so hard, that at length he tol them, *That he judged it would be a short and safer way, once to clear it well; if th Marriage was unlawful in it self, by vertue any Divine Precept; for if that were prove then it was certain, that the Popes Dispens tion could be of no force to make that lawfu which God had declared to be unlawful* therefore he thought, *instead of a long, fruitles Negotiation at* Rome, *it were better to con sult all the Learned men, and the Universitys Christendome; for if they once declared it the King's favour, then the Pope must need give Judgment, or otherwise, the Bull being it self null and void, the Marriage would found sinful. notwithstanding the Popes Dispen sation.* What *Cranmer* had let fall, as were by chance, being reported to the King

was much affected with it, and ſaid, at this Fellow, whoſoever he was, *had Sow by the Right Ear*, and thereupon, ving ſent for him to Court, the King nceived ſo great an opinion of his Judgnt and Sincerity, that he commanded n to write a Treatiſe concerning this int, wherein having drawn together hat reaſons he could, for the Confirmati of this advice, he ſhould conclude with own opinion; which having done with at Learning and Expedition, he was t, with the Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and ſome ctors of Law, in an Embaſſy to *Rome*, ere they challenged that Court to a Diſtation, for the maintaining the Contents that Book, the Argument whereof was, *t by the Authority of Holy Scripture, annt Fathers, and Councils, it was utterly awful for any man to marry his Brother's idow, and that no ſuch Marriage could Licenſed or Authorized by the Popes Diſpnion*: theſe Embaſſadors having had Aunce of the Pope, were promiſed a pubk Diſputation, but the Court of *Rome* ng ſenſible of the weakneſs of their uſe, thought it not ſafe to keep their rds, but had recourſe to their uſual Arces, and by put offs and delays, tired the patience

patience of the *Engliſh* Embaſſadors, w
returned into *England* without having o
tained their requeſt. Only *Cranmer* we
to the Emperor's Court, to juſtifie
King's proceedings, where he became
quainted, and a friend to *Luther*'s Doctr
and Principles, and ſo ſatisfied *Cornel*
Agrippa, one of the moſt Learned m
and greareſt Wits of that time, with
Juſtice and Legality of the King's Cau
that de declared, *That the thing was cle*
and indiſputable. For which, he was
verely Treated by the Emperor, and di
under Impriſonment.

During theſe Occurrences, Cardinal *W*
ſey having entirely loſt the King's favor, h
the great Seal taken from him, which w
delivered to Sir *Thomas Moor*; then his Pal
of *White-Hall* was Seized, with all
vaſt Wealth and Furniture; inſomuch, th
after ſome further proſecutions, he died
Leiceſter, as has been already declared.

About this time a Parliament being co
vened, ſeveral Bills paſt, for the reformi
the abuſes of the Clergy, as likewiſe o
for the diſcharging the King of h
Debts.

In the mean while, the King being S
conded by his moſt Chriſtian, Majeſty o
tain

ned of all the Universities of *France*, those *Pavia*, *Padua*, *Bononia*, and others, this nclusion, *That the Pope, who hath no power r the positive law of God, could not by Dispensation ratifie a Marriage contracted ween a Brother and a Brothers Widow, it be- forbid by the expres words of the Scrip- re.*

In the mean time, a firm Alliance was ncluded between the Emperor and the pe, of very great advantage to the lat- ; *Charles* engaging to assist him in the covery of his Towns, and to restore his mily, and invest his Nephew, in the Go- rnment of *Florence*, with the Title of ke; and shortly after, by the Mediation *Lowyse* the *French* King's Mother, and *Margaret* the Emperor's Aunt, a Peace was ncluded between those two Princes at *Cambray*, thence commonly called the Wo- ans Peace; the Principal Conditions hereof, and what most concerned the *English* were,

'That the *French* King should give to the Emperor, for the freedome of his Children (who had been Three Years Hostages in *Spain* for their Father) Two Millions of Crowns, whereof he should pay Four Hundred Thousand (due from

'the

'the Emperor, by the League made in t
'Year 1522.) to *Henry* and his Siſter M
'ry *Dowager* of *France*; beſides whic
'he ſhould alſo acquit the Emperor
'Five Hundred Thouſand, which he d
'owe to our King's Daughter; and th
'he ſhould engage and reſtore to the Emp
'ror the *Flower-de-Luce* of Gold, enriche
'with precious Stones, and a piece of o
'Saviours Croſs, which *Philip*, Surnam
'the good Duke of *Burgundy*, the Emp
'ror's Father, being driven into *Engla*
'by contrary Winds, had engaged to *He*
'ry the Seventh, for Fifty Thouſan
'Crowns. In this Peace, King *Henry* d
not think that the *French* had had that co
ſideration for him, as he might in Juſti
have expected, and found that they wou
not hazard their own Intereſts, to promo
his.

The Emperor was ſhortly after Crown
ed by the Pope at *Bononia*, with extraord
nary Pomp and Splendor, and at the ſam
time reſtored the Dutchy of *Milan* to *Fran
cis Forza*, and by theſe means ſetled th
Peace of *Italy*, and made good his Promi
ſes to the Houſe of *Medici*.

But the King had now obtained a De
claration in his favor, not only from th
Univerſitie

niversities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, and
those of *France* and *Italy*, but also from
ost other Forrain Towns under Authen-
k Instruments; and several of the most
arned men of the time had likewise writ-
n in defence of his Cause; indeed the
utheran Divines being demanded their ad-
ce, did condemn the first Marriage, but
uld not allow of a Second.

About this time the King's Embassadors
th the Pope, having first refused to kiss
Foot, which he graciously offered them,
expostulated with him in high terms,
told him, *That the Prerogative of the*
n of England was such, that their Ma-
should not suffer any Citation to be made
m, to any Forreign Court; and that
fore, the King would not have his cause
d at Rome.

During these Transactions, the Nobility,
rgy and Commons of the Realm, de-
ing with all vehemency, that the King
ght have satisfaction given him, in his
ires, whereby the mischiefs and desolati-
s of a Civil War in the Kingdom, might
prevented; adding, that if the Pope
ntinued refusing to do him Justice, they
ld conclude, that they were abandoned
him, and to seek for other Remedies.

But

But the Pope giving no satisfactory a
swer, and the King finding that he w
not to expect any Justice from *Rome*, d
on the 19th of *September*, 1530. put for
a Proclamation against any who purcha
any thing from *Rome*, or elsewhere, co
trary to his Royal Prerogative, and Auth
rity, or should publish or divulge any sa
thing, requiring them no[illegible] do it, und
the pains of incurring [illegible]
Imprisonments, and [illegible]
their Persons. The wh[illegible]
out the Kingdom were [illegible] condemn
in a *Praemunire*, for that without Licence fr
his Majesty, they had been obedient to
Authority of the Pope, in acknowledg
Wolsey for his Legate. Whereupon
Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* be
assembled in Convocation, buy their P
don at an Hundred Thousand Pounds, a
in this Synod his Majesty was, by the Cle
gy of both Provinces, declared, next u
der Christ, Supream Head of the Chur
of *England*. The Province of *York* w
likewise Fined at Eighteen Thousand
Eight Hundred and Forty Pounds. B
the King's Pardon being brought into t
House of Commons, they were much co
cerned to find that they were not includ
and

in it, many of them being liable by the Statute of *Proviſors*, as well as the Clergy; which after ſome ſeeming refuſal, and when they leaſt expected it, the King of his own accord granted them.

During this Seſſion of Parliament, there was a notorious Villany committed by one *Richard Rouſe*, a Cook to the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who with poiſoning of Broth, killed Sixteen of the Biſhop's Servants; the Biſhop himſelf that day, contrary to his cuſtomed Diet, not bearing Broth, eſcaped, the Perſon was apprehended, and by Act of Parliament, Poiſoning was declared *Treaſon*, and *Rouſe* was attainted, and Sentenced to be boiled to Death, which was to be the Puniſhment for Poiſoning in all times to come.

In the mean time, one *William Tindal*, having tranſlated the Bible into *Engliſh*, and procured it to be Printed at *Antwerp*, ſeveral Copies of it were diſperſed throughout this Realm, but the Popiſh Clergy being ſenſible how conducive it would be to the diſcovering of the Fopperies and Superſtitions of Popery, uſed their utmoſt Efforts and Arts for the ſuppreſſing of it, carping at the Tranſlation, and giving out, that it was full of Errors, and that in the Prefaces,

and elſewhere, it contained many things contrary to the truth. Whereupon the King gave order to the Biſhops, and ſome other Learned men, to put forth a new Tranſlation, which his Subjects might read with ſafety and profit.

About this time, the King growing very Melancholly, and abſtaining from all Diverſions, he ſent ſome Lords to the Queen, to perſuade her to remit her cauſe to him, which they preſſing her very hard to, ſhe made anſwer, *That ſhe prayed God to ſend the King a quiet Conſcience, but that ſhe was his lawful Wife, and would abide by it, tho' the Court of* Rome *declared the contrary.* Whereupon the King forbore to ſee her, and ſent her word, to make choice of any of his Mannors, whether ſhe might remove to, whereto ſhe anſwered, *That nothing could remove her from being his Wife,* and thereupon withdrew into the Country.

During theſe tranſactions, there happening ſome Diſguſts between the Emperor and the Pope; the latter became inclinable to enter into new meaſures with the *French* King, and for that intent, a Match was projected between his Niece, and the Duke of *Orleans*; and while that was forming

th

the *Turk* invaded *Hungary* with an Army of Three Hundred Thousand Men, which he is said to have done, upon the instigation of the *French* King. Whereupon the Emperor desired some assistance of the King of *England*, against that Formidable Power; which the King gave him hopes of, notwithstanding the opposition the Emperor had, and continued to make, in the affair of the King's Divorce. But the *French* King laying hold of this Conjuncture, entred into a League with the *German* Princes, for the defence of the Rights of the Empire, which they invited the King of *England* to join in, which he consented to, and contributed a large Sum of Money for the maintenance of it.

The Parliament being still sitting at this time, made complaint to the King, of the oppressions of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and made an Act against *Annates*, or First-fruits, since under that name, great Sums of Money had been conveyed out of the Kingdom, to the Court of *Rome*. They likewise Voted a Subsidy of a Fifteenth to the King, for the Fortifying the Marches between *England* and *Scotland*, and for the Building and Planting them on the *English* side.

In the mean while, the See of *Canterbury* falling vacant by the death of *Warham* Arch-Bishop thereof, the King conferred it upon Doctor *Cranmer*, who had not ambition enough to aspire to that Dignity, and would willingly have declined it. About which time, Sir *Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor, being zealously addicted to Popery, and seeing the King resolved upon a Breach with the Court of *Rome*, by his continual earnest Petitions, having at length obtained leave of the King, to resign his Place, was succeeded therein by Sir *Thomas Audley*.

Shortly after which, the King Created *Ann Boleyn* Marchioness of *Pembroke*, for the better preparing her for the advancement he designed her. Upon which followed an Interview between the two Kings of *England* and of *France*, which passed with all manner of Splendor and Magnificence, and a firm Union was concerted between them; *Francis* encouraging the King to proceed in his Divorce, and intended Marriage, with *Ann Boleyn*, promising him to assist him in it. But it was not long before the King experienced the hollowness of the *French* Friendship: for shortly after, upon an Interview between the

Pope

Pope and the *French* King, a Match was concluded and Consummated, between the Duke of *Orleans*, and *Catharine* of *Medicis*, the Popes Niece.

On the 14*th* of *November*, after the King's return from *France*, he Married privately *Ann Boleyn*, in the presence of the Duke of *Norfolk*, her Father, Mother, Brother, and *Doctor Cranmer*: the grounds on which the King did this, were, that his former Marriage being of it self null, there was no need of a Declarative Sentence, after so many Universities, and Doctors, had given their Judgments against it. Hereupon, by Act of Parliament, the Marriage of the King, and the Lady *Catharine*, was declared void, and incestuous, and a Law Enacted, wherein all appeals to *Rome* were forbidden, and that none should stile *Catharine*, other than Princess of *Wales*, and Widow, or Dowager of Prince *Arthur*. And now *Catharine* was Cited to appear before the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, to shew what reasons could be alledged, why the Marriage not lawfully contracted between the King, and her, should not be disannulled, and pronounced Impious, Incestuous, and consequently void. But being called Fifteen Days together, and not appearing, she

was pronounced *Contumacious*, and for her Contumacy ſeparated from the King's Bed and company. Whereupon Queen *Ann* was Proclaimed, and ſhewed publickly, as Queen of *England*, and was Crowned with great Pomp and Solemnity. And on the 7*th* of *September* following, was delivered at *Greenwich*, of that ever famous Queen *Elizabeth*, who, after the death of her Brother and Siſter, ſo glorioufly Ruled this Kingdome. And if we look back Nine Months, to the beginning of *December*, it will be found, that till then, ſhe had kept the King at a due diſtance, all Writers, of whatſoever Party, agreeing that ſhe was Married, before ſhe conceived with Child.

In the mean time, the King ſent Embaſſadors to all the Courts of *Europe*, to give notice of, and juſtifie his new Marriage. And tho' the Pope had notice of it, and of all the other Paces that had been made, towards the abrogating of his Authority in *England*, yet was he perſuaded by the *French* King, not to proceed by Excommunication, againſt the King of *England*, untill he had made trial of ſome milder courſe. And the Pope having given the

King

King all manner of hopes, of confirming what he had done, if he would ſubmit himſelf, the King was prevailed with by the *French*, to ſubmit his cauſe to the Pope, upon good aſſurances, of his having it confirmed: but the *Imperialiſts* being ſenſible of the Inconveniences to them, of the Union between the Pope and the *French*; and knowing, that nothing could add more to the ill conſequences of it, than the making up the breach between *England*, and the Court of *Rome*, they ſo plied the Pope, that they prevailed with him, to bring the buſineſs into the Conſiſtory, where the plurality of voices carried it, to proceed to a Sentence. and ſo the Marriage between the King and Queen *Catharine*, was declared good, and the King required to take her as his Wife; otherwiſe Cenſures were to be denounced againſt him. Two days after that, a Courier from *England*, with the King's ſubmiſſion under his hand, in due form; and earneſt Letters from the *French* King, to have it received, for the compoſing the buſineſs; but notwithſtanding, it was again brought into the Conſiſtory, yet the *Imperialiſts* had that influence there, as to procure it to be confirmed anew, and the Emperor ordered to put the

Sentence in execution. The King was not a little ſurprized and vexed, when he underſtood with what ſcorn and contempt he had been treated at *Rome*, and reſolved to make that Court ſenſible of his Indignation, and to that purpoſe, made vigorous preparations for War; whereupon he called a Parliament, who firſt of all, paſſed an Act for diſcharging the Subjects of all dependance on the Court of *Rome*; then, there paſſed an other for the confirming the Succeſſion to the Crown, in the Iſſue of the King's preſent Marriage with Queen *Ann*. An Oath about the Succeſſion was likewiſe agreed on, in the Houſe of Lords. By the ſame Parliament, the Autority of the Convocation, to make Canonical Conſtitutions, unleſs the King give his Royal Aſſent, is abrogated. There likewiſe paſſed an Act, declaring what was Hereſie, whereby the Eccleſiaſtical Power was effectually limited, and a ſtop put to the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Spiritual Courts; Papal Authority being granted to the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, the King reſerving to himſelf the Power of diſpenſing in Cauſes of greater moment; and that all Appeals formerly, wont to be made from the Arch-Biſhop to the Pope, ſhould now be from the

Arch-

Acrh-Bishop to the King, who by Delegates, should determine all such Suits and Controversies.

During these Occurrances, one *Elizabeth Barton*, commonly called the Holy Maid of *Kent*, made a Votaress in *Canterbury*, was taught by *Boching* a Monk, to counterfeit many Trances, and in the same to utter many pious expressions to the rebuke of Sin, under which, she was heard the more freely, against the Doctrine of *Luther*, and the Scriptures Translation, then desired by many; also giving forth from God and his Saints, by sundry pretended Revelations, that if the King proceeded in this Divorce, and Second Marriage, he should not Reign in the Realm one Month after, nor rest in his favor one Hour. But the Imposture being detected, she and Seven of her Complices, were Executed at *Tyburne* for Treason, and others of them Fined and Imprisoned.

A Parliament being now again called, the King was declared Supream Head of the Church of *England*, according to the Decree of the late Synod. Also all *Annates* or First Fruits, formerly paid to the Pope, are granted to the King; the Principality of *Wales* was likewise United, and made

partaking of the Priviledges of this Kingdom.

There were ſeveral great Bigots of Popery throughout the Kingdome, who were refractory to theſe Proceedings, and amongſt others, *Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rochſter*, and Sir *Thomas Moore*, the late Lord Chancellor, who being not to be drawn by any perſuaſions to be conformable to the Law, not to take the Oath of the King's Supremacy, were committed to Priſon, where after having remained a Year in their obſtinacy, they were beheaded, having firſt been attainted in Parliament.

In the mean time, the King, to free himſelf from the aſperſion, of having done all theſe things, in contempt of Religion, fell to perſecute all thoſe whom the vulgar called Hereticks; inſomuch, that ſeveral were condemned to the Flames, and amongſt others, that devout and ingenious young man, *John Frith*, who with one *Hewet*, and others, ſuffered Martyrdome about this time.

And now Pope *Clement* the Seventh, departed this Life, who was ſucceeded by *Alexander Farneſe*, by the name of *Paul* the Third, who, to begin his time with ſome memorable Act, having called a Conſiſtory,

ſiſtory, pronounced King *Henry* to be fallen from the Title and Dignity of a King, and to be depoſed, reiterating withal the Thunder of Excommunication, which had been denounced by his Predeceſſor *Clement*.

But notwithſtanding the perſecutions that was fallen upon the Reformers, by *More*'s, and other of the Popiſh Bigots procurement, that the Queen, and *Cranmer*, and *Cromwel*, countenancing and favouring the Reformation, the King was prevailed with to put a ſtop to thoſe cruel proceedings; and inſtead thereof, begins to think of ſubverting all Religious Houſes, to which, he was the more provoked, by the Inſolences and Practices of the Monks and Friers; whereupon a general Viſitation of Monaſteries was reſolved on. As likewiſe ſeveral Priors and Monks were beheaded, for denying the King's Supremacy, as likewiſe the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, who was newly made Cardinal, ſhortly after whom, Sir *Thomas Moore* ſuffered the ſame Death, upon the ſame account.

In the mean while, the afflicted, and unfortunate Queen *Catharine*, died at *Kimbolton*, the extremity of grief, for not being allowed the Title of Queen, having

caſt

caſt her into a Diſeaſe, which diſpatched her out of this World on the Eight of *Jan.* 1536.

About this time, a motion was made in the Convocation, for a Tranſlation of the Bible into *Engliſh*, to be ſet up in all the Churches of *England*; yet it was extreamly oppoſed by the Popiſh Clergy, as knowing what contrariety there was between the Scriptures and their Doctrine. Yet the Queen ſo prevailed with the King, that he gave order for the ſetting about it immediately.

But this was the laſt publick good Office that unfortunate Queen did, towards the Reformation; for whether, that having ſome time before brought forth a dead Son, the King from thence concluded, that this Marriage was as diſpleaſing to God, as the former; or that ſome new Amour had worked a change in the Kings affections; or that it was through the practices of the Popiſh Party that ſhe fell, they endeavouring all they could, to procure her Ruine, as looking upon her to be the main Supporter of the new opinions in Religion: However it was, the King being on *May-day* at *Greenwich*, beholding the Vicount *Rochford*, the Queens Brother, *Henry Norris*, and

and others, running a Tilt, ariſing ſuddenly, and, to the wonder of all men, departing thence to *London*, cauſed the Vicount *Rochford*, *Norris*, the Queen her ſelf, and ſome others, to be apprehended and committed; the Queen being guarded to the Tower by the Duke of *Norfolk*, *Audley* Lord Chancellor, *Cromwel* Secretary of State, and *Kingſton* Lieutenant of the Tower. When ſhe entred that place, ſhe fell on her knees, beſeeching God to help her, as ſhe was not guilty of that whereof ſhe was accuſed.

Hereupon *Cranmer*, and ſeveral other Biſhops and perſons, writ the Queens Apology, by way of Conſolatory Letters to the King, and ſhe her ſelf wrote one to him from the Tower, of ſo pure a ſtrain, that I thought fit to inſert it here for the Readers ſatisfaction.

Sir,

'YOur Graces Diſpleaſure, and my Imprisonment, are things ſo ſtrange unto me, as what to write, or what to excuſe, I am altogether ignorant. Whereas you ſend unto me (willing me to confeſs a truth, and ſo obtain your favor) by ſuch an one, whom you know to be

mine

'mine antient profeſs'd Enemy; I no ſoon-
'er received this Meſſage by him, than I
'rightly conceived the meaning; and if as
'you ſay, confeſſing a truth indeed, may
'procure my ſafety, I ſhall with all willing-
'neſs and duty, perform your com-
'mand.

'But let not your Grace ever imagine
'that your poor Wife will ever be brought
'to acknowledg a fault, where not ſo much
'as a thought thereof proceeded. And to
'ſpeak a truth, never Prince had Wife
'more Loyal in all duty, and in all true af-
'fection, than you have ever found in *Ann*
'*Boleyn*, with which name and place, I
'could willingly have contented my ſelf,
'if God and your Graces pleaſure had been
'ſo pleaſed, Neither did I at any time ſo
'far forget my ſelf in my exaltation, or re-
'ceived Queenſhip, but that I always look-
'ed for ſuch an alteration as now I find;
'for the ground of my preferment being of
'no ſurer foundation, than your Graces
'fancy, the leaſt alteration, I knew, was fit
'and ſufficient to draw that fancy to ſome
'other ſubject. You have choſen me,
'from a low Eſtate, to be your
'Queen and Companion, far beyond
'my deſert or deſire. If then you found

'me

me worthy of such Honor, good your Grace, let not any light fancy, or bad Counsel of mine Enemies, withdraw your Princely favor from me; neither let that stain, that unworthy stain of a disloyal heart towards your good Grace, ever cast so foul a blot on your most dutiful Wife, and the Infant-Princess your Daughter: Try me, good King, but let me have a lawful Tryal, and let not my sworn Enemies sit as my accusers, and Judges. Yea, let me receive an open Tryal, for my truth shall fear no open shame; then shall you see either mine Innocency cleared, your Suspition and Conscience satisfied, the Ignominy and slander of the World stopped, or my Guilt openly declared; so that whatsoever God or you may determine of me, your Grace may be freed from an open Censure; and mine offence being so lawfully proved, your Grace is at liberty, both before God and man, not only to execute worthy punishment on me, as an unlawful Wife, but to follow your affection, already setled on that Party, for whose sake I am now as I am, whose name I could, some good while since, have pointed unto: your Grace being not ignorant of my suspition therein.

'But

'But if you have already determined of 'me, and that not only my death, but an 'infamous ſlander, may bring you the en-'joying of your deſired happineſs; then I 'deſire of God, that he would pardon your 'great ſin therein, and likewiſe mine Ene-'mies, the Inſtruments thereof; and that he 'will not call you to a ſtraight account, for 'your unprincely and cruel uſage of me, at 'his general Judgment Seat, where both 'you and my ſelf muſt ſhortly appear, and 'in whoſe Judgment I doubt not, whatſo-'ever the World may think of me, mine 'Innocence ſhall be openly known, and ſuf-'ficiently cleared.

'My laſt and only requeſt ſhall be, that 'my ſelf may only bear the burden of your 'Graces diſpleaſure, and that it may not 'touch the innocent Souls of thoſe poor 'Gentlemen, who as I underſtand, are 'likewiſe in ſtraight Impriſonment for my 'ſake. If ever I have found favor in your 'ſight, if ever the name of *Ann Boleyn* 'hath been pleaſing in your Ears, then let 'me obtain this requeſt; and I will ſo-'leare to trouble your Grace any fur-'ther, with mine earneſt Prayers to the 'Trinity, to have your Grace in his 'good keeping, and to direct you in all

'your

your actions. From my doleful Prison in the Tower, this Sixth of *May*.

Your most Loyal and ever

Faithful Wife,

ANN BOLEYN.

But neither her own, nor her friends efforts, could prevent her ruine. Insomuch, that she was Arrained in the Tower Hall, the Duke of *Norfolk* sitting as High Steward, to whom were adjoined Twenty six other Peers, by whom she was to be Tryed. The Accusers having given in their Evidence, and the Witnesses produced, she sitting in a Chair, and having an excellent Wit, and being a ready Speaker, did so answer all their objections, that had the Peers given in their Verdict, according to the expectation of the Assembly, she had been acquitted, but they pronounced her guilty. Whereupon she was Condemned to Death. But before the Sentence was executed,

executed, upon a precontract, whether true or pretended, with the Lord *Piercy*; her Marriage with the King was declared null and void, and she thereupon Divorced. Her preparation for her Death, was attended with all the pious Circumstances imaginable, and being brought on the 19*th* of May to the Scaffold, *She told the people, that she was come to die, as she was judged by the Law; she would accuse none, nor say any thing of the ground upon which she was judged. She prayed heartily for the King, and called him a most merciful and gentle Prince, and that he had always been to her, a good gentle Soveraign Lord; and if any would meddle with her Cause, she required them to judge the best. And so she took her leave of them, and of the World; and heartily desired, they would pray for her,* then kneeling down, she incessantly repeated these words, *Christ have mercy on my Soul, Lord Jesus receive my Soul*, untill the Executioner of *Calice* at one blow smote off her head with a Sword. Her Brother being accused of Incest, with four more, suffered likewise Death; amongst whom, *Norris*, who had been much in the King's favor, had an offer made him of his life, if he would confess his guilt, and accuse the Queen; but he

generously rejected that unhandsome opposition, and said, *That in his Conscience thought her Innocent of those things laid to charge*; but whether she was, or not, would not accuse her of any thing, and would die a Thousand times, rather than ruine an Innocent Person.

The Popish Party had gained a great Conquest, by the fall of this Queen, and endeavoured all they could to asperse her Memory. But what most discovered her Innocence, and that she her self had in no wise merited so deplorable a Fate, was, that the day after her Execution, the King Married *Jane Seymour*, who of all his Wives, had the greatest influence over him, the short time she lived.

And now the Catholicks used their utmost efforts, to restore the Lady *Mary* unto her Father's favor, which her obstinacy had hitherto deprived her of; but now having under her hand acknowledged, that the King's Marriage was Incestuous, and unlawful, having renounced the Pope's authority, and accepted his Majesty, as Supreme Head of the Church of *England*, she was reconciled to him.

As for the Lady *Elizabeth*, tho' the King had devested her of the Title of Princess of *Wales*,

Wales, yet he continued ſtill to breed he up in the Court, with all the care and ten derneſs of a Father. And ſhe likewiſe, b her witty Childiſhneſs, gained extreaml upon the affection of the new Queen However the King having called a Parlia ment upon this occaſion, the Lady *Eliza beth*, was by an Act declared illegitimate the Matrimony Contracted with both th former Queens, *Catharine* and *Ann*, was pronounced invalid, and the Crown per petually eſtabliſhed on the Poſterity of the Third Wife, or if the King had no Iſſue by her, that then it ſhould be lawful for him by Will and Teſtament, to transfer it on whom he pleaſed.

At this time there came likewiſe new Propoſitions from *Rome*, whereby the Pope endeavoured a Reconciliation with the King, but his Majeſty was ſo entirely alie nated from that Court, that for the cutting off all hopes of an accommodation, he pro cured an Act to be paſſed in this Parlia ment, for the utter extinguiſhing the au thority of the Biſhop of *Rome*. And the Convocation ſitting at the ſame time th the Parliament, by their Authority, a Book was put forth, wherein many poin De ctrine being propoſed, to be by t

xpounded to their Parishoners, mention was made of only Three Sacraments, *Bap-sme*, the *Eucharist*, and *Penance*: some Ho-y-days were also abrogated, and other hings appertained to Religion and Ecclesi-stical Discipline, somewhat changed, which gave great offence to those who were igotly addicted to the Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

The King being Cited by the Pope to ppear at a general Council, which he had ummoned to be held at *Mantua*, the Con-ocation declared against all Councils that were called by the Pope, and published some f the Reasons, why the King could not ubmit his Case to the decision of such a Council, as was then intended: the Parli-ment at the same time, left all Monaste-ies, whose Revenues exceeded not Two Hundred Pounds a Year, to the King's isposal; who causing them to be suppres-ed, to the number of Three Hundred Se-enty Six, it raised great discontents among he fiery Catholicks; for the quieting of which, the King was advised to sell those [illegible] at very easie Rates to the Gentry, [illegible] them, since they had them upon [illegible], to keep up their wonted Hospi-[illegible]. But the people being generally en-

clined

clined to Rebel, and certain Injunctio
being set forth in the King's Name b
Cromwel his Vicegerent, by vertue where
each Curate was obliged to publish eve
Sunday to the people, that the Bishop
Rome's Power had been usurped, and th
it was contrary to Holy Writ, and that t
King's Power was by the Laws of Go
Supreme over all his Dominions, and ea
Curate was likewise to expound to his P
rishoners, the *Apostles Creed*, the *Lord*
Prayer, the *Ave Maria*, and the *Ten Co*
mandments, and earnestly endeavor, th
they might learn them in the *Engli*
Tongue; this did but the more inflame th
Malecontents, insomuch that they Mutini
in *Lincoln-shire*, where a Church-man di
guised into a Cobler, and directed by
Monk, drew about Twenty Thousand to
gether; but the King sending the Duke
Suffolk with some Forces against them
they were quickly dispersed; but withi
a few days, after things were pacified
Lincoln-shire, there broke out a new Rebell
on in the County of *York*, that was hea
ed by one *Aske*, and their March they stil
the *Pilgrimage* of Grace; this Commotio
became very Formidable, both for that th
great distance from the Court, gave the
bett

ctio tter oportunities of gathering into a Bo-
ne b , and of their Neighbourhood to *Scot-*
here nd, whose Kings had ever been ready to
eve ntenance and nourish any Insurrections
aop *England*; the Malecontents likewise
th cked about their Crosses and Standards,
at t at they were become Twenty Thousand
Go ong; they ravaged all the Country, with-
ea t any considerable opposition; the Arch-
is P shop of *York*, and the Lord *Darcy*, were
Lord Pontefract-Castle; which they yeilded to
Co em, and were made to swear their Cove-
th nt: they likewise took *York* and *Hull*;
Engl the Earl of *Cumberland* made a brave
ne th stance in the Castle of *Skipton*; *Scar-*
tini *rough* was also long besieged, yet Sir
n di *alph Evers* defended it so gallantly, that
by notwithstanding his provision fell short;
nd to somuch, that for Twenty Days, he and
ake s men had nothing but Bread and Water,
them t they stood out till they were re-
with ved.

ied In the mean time, several other Com-
ebell ies began to rise; for the suppressing of
hea hom, the Earl of *Shrewsbury* drew what
fill ces he could together, but found them
notie numerous and desperate; whereupon
t the King sent the Duke of *Norfolk*, and
the other of the principal Nobility, with
bett what

what men they could get, to put a ſtop their Progreſſes; and his Majeſty hearing how ſtrong they were, ſent out a general Summons to all the Nobility, to meet him at *Northampton* the *7th* of *November*; during which, the Duke of *Norfolk*, with what Forces he had, advanced toward *Doncaſter*, to hinder the Rebels from coming further Southward, and took and Fortified the Bridge, and laid his men along the River to maintain that Paſs; he likewiſe ſet on foot a Treaty, hoping that by delay their great numbers would come to be in want of Proviſions, and ſo be conſtrained to diſperſe and return home: but the Rebels at firſt relying upon their number would admit of no parley, inſomuch that by the conſent of both Armies, the Field was appointed, the day before *Simon* and *Jude*; between both Armies ran, a little Brook, ſo ſhallow, that on the Eve of the Battail, it was in moſt places paſſable for Footmen, even without danger of wetting their feet; yet there falling ſome rain, tho' not very much that Night, it ſwelled the Brook, that it became impaſſable, both for Horſe and Man, which hindred the meeting of the two Armies; this accident ſo wrought upon the Superſtitious

Mobil

Mobile, that they were perſuaded, God by his prodigy, did manifeſtly forbid their intended Battail: hereupon a general pardon being offered unto them, confirmed by the King, with promiſe of having their grievances redreſſed, though they had formerly refuſed the very ſame offer, yet now they accepted it, and laid down their Arms, peaceably repairing each one to his Home.

During theſe Tranſactions, there was likewiſe ſome Commotions in *Ireland*; for the Earl of *Kildare* Deputy thereof, being called into *England*, to anſwer to ſome matters laid to his charge; his eldeſt Son, upon a falſe rumor of his Fathers being put to Death, took up Arms, and ſollicited aid of his friends, for the revenging himſelf on the King's Injuſtice; and having engaged his Five Uncles on his ſide, he committed all manner of Hoſtilities, killing and plundering all who refuſed to obey him; the news whereof ſo troubled his Father, that he died for grief; and the King's Forces having took the young Lord and his Uncles Priſoners, they were ſent into *England*, where being brought to their Tryal, they were Condemned, and accordingly Executed.

And now ſome of the Principal of the *York-ſhire* Rebels, being engaged anew in a Rebellion, they were diſperſed and routed by the Duke of *Norfolk*; and the Ring-leaders of them put to Death; there ſuffering of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons upon this account, Four Abbots, Two Priors, Three Monks, Seven Prieſts, alſo Captain *Muchael*; and of Temporal Perſons were executed, *Robert Aske*, the *Lord Darcy*, Sir *Robert Conſtable*, Sir *Francis Bigod*, *Palmer*, *Perrye*, *Hamilton*, *Tempeſt*, and *Lumley*.

During theſe Tranſactions, Queen *Jane* was brought to bed of a Son; who was Chriſtned *Edward*; but the joy for the Birth of this young Prince was qualified by the Queens Death, two days after; which was a great affliction to the King, ſhe having been the deareſt to him of all his Wives.

Now all Commotions being pretty well pacified, the King gave Commiſſion for the purging the Churches of Idols, and for the ſuppreſſing of Monaſteries, to his Majeſties uſe; whereupon the Rood of *Boxeley* in *Kent*, was taken down, commonly called the Rood of Grace, which was made with diverſe Vices, to bow down, and lift up

ſel

ſelf, to ſhake and ſtir, both head, hands and feet, to rowl the eyes, move the lips, and to bend the brows, thereby to cheat ignorant people. Likewiſe the Images of our Lady, of *Walſingham* and *Ipſwich*, ſet with Jewels and precious Stones, and alſo diverſe others, both of *England* and *Wales*, were brought to *London*, and publickly burnt.

Then down went the Monaſteries, to the number of about Six Hundred Forty and Five, beſides Ninety Colleges; and of Chantries and Free Chappels, Two Thouſand, Three Hundred, Seventy Four; amongſt the Shrines, that of *Thomas à Becket* was defaced, whoſe meaneſt part was pure Gold, garniſhed with many precious Stones; the chiefeſt of which, was a rich Gem of *France*, offered by King *Lewis*, whom the Prieſts pretended had asked and obtained of this great Saint, that no Paſſenger between *Dover* and *Whiteſand*, ſhould periſh by Shipwrack. One great occaſion of the ſuppreſſion of Monaſteries, was the too frequent perpetrating of ſhameful Villanies by the Monaſticks, as Whoredoms, Inceſts, Sodomy and Murthers; many Infants Bones, the products of their wantonneſs, were found in many of their Religious Houſes.

Many of the Superſtitious and Bigotted Catholicks, could not bear with theſe proceedings, but conſpired with Cardinal *Poole*, and other of the King's Enemies, to his Majeſties deſtruction; that Cardinal having wholy devoted himſelf to the Intereſts of the Court of *Rome*, had made it his buſineſs, both by publick writings, and going from Court to Court, to animate and join the Princes of Chriſtendome in a League againſt his Majeſty: and likewiſe by his Correſpondents here in *England*, endeavoured to ſtir and work the people up to a Rebellion. Whereupon *Henry Courtney*, Marqueſs of *Exeter*, the Lord *Montacute*, Cardinal *Poole*'s Brother, and Sir *Edward Nevil*, were beheaded on Tower-Hill for having maintained Intelligence with the Cardinal, and Conſpired the King's Deſtruction.

About this time, the King was perſuaded by th Popiſh Party, that nothing could ſecure him better, both at home and abroad againſt the Contrivances of the Court of *Rome*, then by ſhowing his Zeal againſt Hereticks, principally the *Sacramentaries*, a thoſe being branded by that name, who denied the Corporal preſence of *Chriſt* in the Euchariſt. Hereupon the King, to man

feſt to the World how he ſtood affected in Religion, was willing to ſit himſelf, as Judg, upon one *John Lambert*, a Learned and Religious man, who was accuſed of Hereſie; but notwithſtanding the preſence of his King, and his Majeſties arguing againſt him, and that all the Biſhops came prepared with all the arguments they could imagine, to attack him, yet he defended his Cauſe with that vigor and reaſon, that confirmed all unprepoſſeſſed people, how much he was in the Right: however the King commanded the Lord *Cromwel* to paſs Sentence of Condemnation upon him, by vertue whereof, he was burnt within a few days after in *Smithfeild*, which he ſuffered with great Devotion and Reſolution.

And now the Popiſh Party prevailing much at Court, *Cromwel* and his friends, finding that all the advances they had made towards a Reformation, were likely to come to nothing, if they found not out ſome way to deſtroy the Catholick Intereſt, they imagined, that nothing could be more for the Kingdom's ſecurity, and the purging the Church of Superſtition and Idolatry, than a League with the *German* Princes; and having heard much of *Ann* of *Cleve*, the Duke of *Cleve*'s Siſter, they

reſolved to endeavor to ſet a Treaty on foot for a Match between the King and that Lady.

In the mean while, a Parliament being Summoned, *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Salisbury*, and Mother to Cardinal *Poole*, and Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who was Brother to *Edward* the Fourth, was therein attainted of High Treaſon, and Condemned without hearing; and with her the Cardinal, her Son, *Gertrude* Widow to the Marqueſs of *Exeter*, Sir *Adrian Forteſcue*, and Sir *Thomas Dingley*; the two latter were beheaded within a few days after that Sentence paſſed upon them: but the Counteſs being then Seventy Years old, was not executed till Two Years after. About this time likewiſe, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Maſter of the Horſe, and Knight of the Garter, was beheaded, for having been privy to the Conſpiracy of the Marqueſs of *Exeter*, and the Lord *Montacute*. In this Parliament, the King's late diſſolution of Abbies was confirmed, and leave given the King to erect what new Epiſcopal Sees, he ſhould think convenient; likewiſe all Religious Houſes that were yet unſuppreſſed, were granted unto the King for ever. Hereupon ſeveral Abbots reſigned, and others

were

were put to death, for refuſing to do ſo, and denying the King's Supremacy; but to make reparation for the ſuppreſſion of ſo many Religious Houſes, the King inſtituted certain new Biſhopricks, as at *Weſtminſter*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Briſtow*, *Cheſter*, *Cheſter*, and *Gloceſter*; and aſſigned certain Canons and Prebends to each of them.

Theſe things being thus ſetled, and the King being apprehenſive, that the World ſuſpected, he had a deſign of ſubverting the Catholick Religion, he was prevailed with by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and his Party, to paſs the Act of the Six Articles, the ſum whereof was, as follows,

1. *That if any one ſhould deny the true and real preſence of the Body of Chriſt in the Sacrament, or ſhould maintain, that the Subſtance of Bread and Wine remained, after the words of Conſecration, pronounced by the Prieſt, he ſhould be burned as an Heretick.*

2. *If any ſhould deny the Sacrament to be ſufficiently adminiſtred under one kind only.*

3. *Or ſhould hold it lawful for Prieſts to be Married, but much more, he that having entred into Holy Orders, ſhould preſume to take a Wife.*

4. *Or that Chaſtity Vowed, upon mature deliberation, was not to be kept.*

5. *Or that private Maſſes ought not to be Celebrated in the Church of* England, *or elſewhere.*

6. *Or that Auricular Confeſſion, was not expedient; he ſhould for his Errors undergo loſs of Life, by hanging.*

Theſe Laws were joyfully received by the ſticklers for Superſtition, but the favorers of the Reformation had uſed their utmoſt endeavors to hinder them from paſſing, which not being able to do, *Latimer* Biſhop of *Worſter*, and *Shaxton* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, reſigned their Biſhopricks.

And now came ſeveral *German* Princes and Electors, for the concluding a Treaty, and promoting a Match between the King, and *Ann* of *Cleve*, which was accordingly brought to a concluſion, through *Cromwel's* procure-

procurement and Miniſtry, and that Lady being arrived in *England*, though at the firſt ſight of her, he had ſome repugnance, yet he proceeded in the Marriage; but in a ſhort time after, refrained her Bed for the diſlike he had to her Perſon, and ſhe conſenting, he was Divorced from her by Parliament, by whom it was Enacted, *That ſhe ſhould no longer be called Queen.* In the mean time *Cromwel* having been Created Earl of *Eſſex*, within Three Months after his advancement to that Honor, he was Attainted in Parliament, for ſetting at liberty certain Perſons Committed for Miſpriſion of Treaſon and Hereſie; for favoring and maintaining the Tranſlation of Heretical Books, ſo called, into *Engliſh*; for countenancing and ſupporting Heretical Teachers; for being an Heretick himſelf; and for having ſpoken great words for the upholding of his Religion, namely, that the King himſelf ſhould not change it, if he would. The Catholick Party had ever conſidered this Miniſter, as the principal promoter of the Reformation, and therefore uſed all their endeavors to remove a Perſon, who was ſo deſtructive to their Deſigns and Intereſts. Wherefore the King having fallen into a diſlike of *Ann* of *Cleve*,

they made use of the King's Aversion to her, for the ruine of *Cromwel*, who had been the main procurer of that Match; insomuch, that *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*, being his inveterate Enemies, they improved the King's distast, to this great man's Destruction, who was beheaded on Tower-Hill; and with him was Executed the Lord *Hungerford* of *Witsbury*, for Sodomy. *Cromwel* was born at *Putney*, a Village in *Surrey*, near the *Thames* side, Son to a *Black-Smith*, after whose Decease, his Mother was Married to a *Sheerman*. For the pregnancy of his Wit, he was first entertained by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and by him employed in many great affairs; the Cardinal falling, the King took him into his Service, and finding his great Abilities, first advanced him for his Worth, and then for his Pleasure, overthrew him.

About this time, the King falling in love with Mistress *Katharine Howard*, Daughter to the Lord *Edmond Howard*, a Brother of the Duke of *Norfolks*, she was in a short time shown publickly as Queen.

During these Occurrences, the Popish Party finding their Interest at Court strengthned

ſtrengthned by this Match, managed with great dexterity, a Juncture, that was ſo favorable to their pernicious Deſigns wherefore they uſed all their Arts to deſtroy thoſe they called Hereticks, and began with one Doctor *Barnes*, Mr. *Gerrard*, and Mr. *Jerome*, all Prieſts, but who had been zealous Preachers and Declamors againſt the Abominations of the Clergy, and the Superſtitions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*; wherefore they were accuſed of oppugning the Six Articles, and of aſſerting Heretical Tenets, and accordingly being Condemned in Parliament, were committed to the Flames, wherein they ſuffered with great Reſolution and Perſeverance in the Truth. At the ſame time, Three other Doctors of Divinity, viz. *Powel*, *Able*, and *Fetherſton*, were hanged for denying the King's Supremacy.

And now ſome new Commotions began to break out in *York-ſhire*, but Fourteen of the Principal Conſpirators being put to Death, the reſt of the Incendiaries were quickly ſuppreſſed: but this Inſurrection haſtened the Death of the Counteſs of *Salisbury*, who was beheaded in the Tower.

Shortly after which, the Lord *Leonard Greys*,

Grey, Deputy of *Ireland*, ſuffered the ſame puniſhment on the Tower-Hill, for having been privy to the Conſpiracy of *David Fitz-Gerald*, he died with great Bravery and Reſolution, and was much lamented by the People: as was likewiſe the Lord *Dacres*, who was with ſome other Gentlemen hanged the ſame day, for having killed one *Brusbridge* in a Rencounter.

And it was not long after, that Queen *Katharine Howard* her ſelf, with the Lady *Rochford*, had their heads cut off; the former being Convicted of Incontinency, both by the Depoſitions of others, and her own confeſſion, and accordingly was Attainted in Parliament, and ſuffered death; as did likewiſe the Lady *Rochford*, for concealing, and being privy to the Queens Adultery, thereby receiving her due reward, for having been an inſtrument of her own, and others wickedneſs, and who by her Calumnies had betrayed her own Husband, and his Siſter, the late innocent Queen *Ann*.

One *Derrham* was Indicted, of having been an accomplice with the Queen in her leud Practices, before her Marriage, and as ſhe had taken him into her Service, and likewiſe a Maid, who had been privy to their former

former Incontinence, it gave manifeſt preſumptions, that ſhe intended to continue that courſe of life. Beſides whom, one *Thomas Culpeper*, being of the ſame name with the Queen's Mother, was Indicted of the ſame fault, which he and *Derrham* at their Arraignment confeſſing, *Culpeper* had his head cut off, and *Derrham* was hanged and quartered. And ſeveral of the Queens Relations and Servants were Indicted of Miſpriſion of Treaſon, and Condemned to perpetual Impriſonment.

During theſe Occurrences, King *Henry* was proclaimed King of *Ireland*, whereas before this time, the King's of *England*, were only Entituled Lords of *Ireland*; and this Title was given him, both by the Parliament here, and by the Parliament holden in *Ireland*. Shortly after which, *Arthur* Vicount *Liſle*, natural Son of *Edward* the Fourth, died of a ſurfit of ſuddain Joy, for having been Impriſoned upon ſuſpition of a Practice, of betraying *Calice* to the *French*, and being found innocent of the Fact; the King to make him reparation for his diſgrace, ſent him a kind Meſſage, and a Ring, in token of his favor, but not being able to ſupport ſo ſurprizing a joy, the exceſs of it ſent him out of the World that very Night.

About

About this time broke out a War between *England* and *Scotland*, ſet on by the inſtigation of the *French* King, who having deſigns upon the *Engliſh* Pale, endeavored to embroil the two Nations, and to that purpoſe diſſuaded the King of *Scots* from paying that Homage, which the Crown of *England* had ever pretended, and frequently received. Whereupon the King ſent the Duke of *Norfolk* with an Army of Twenty Thouſand men, to invade *Scotland*, where they took, plundred and burnt ſeveral Towns and Villages, after which they returned without having met with any oppoſition, or Rencounter. But hereupon *James*, King of *Scots*, a Prince of great Abilities, and a Warlike Spirit, having aſſembled the Forces of that Kingdom, approached the Borders, with a Reſolution to fight the *Engliſh*; but the Nobility having in mind the miſeries their Kingdom groaned under, upon the loſs of their former King in the like Encounter, diſſuaded him, or indeed detained him by force, from hazarding his perſon. Whereupon having given a Commiſſion to his Minion, *Oliver Sinclair*, for the commanding the Army, this favorit was ſo hated and contemned by the Nobility, being a perſon of ordinary Birth,

that

that upon the appearing only of Five Hundred *Engliſh* Horſe, apprehending that it was the whole *Engliſh* Army, they refuſed to fight, flung down their Arms, and fell into confuſion. Many Priſoners were taken, the chief of whom being, the Earls of *Glencairn*, and *Caſſillis*, the Lords *Maxwell*, *Sommerwill*, *Oliphant*, *Gray*, and *Oliver Sinclair*, with about Two Hundred Gentlemen, and Eight Hundred Soldiers; the news whereof, and the Murthering of an *Engliſh* Herald, being brought to the King of *Scotland*, it ſo oppreſſed him with deſpair and grief, that he fell into a Feavor, and died in the Three and Thirtieth Year of his Age, and the Two and Thirtieth of his Reign, leaving an Infant-Daughter, but newly born, to Succeed him.

This Juncture gave King *Henry* freſh hopes of Uniting the Two Nations, which he imagined might now be procured, by a Match between his Son Prince *Edward*, and the young Queen of *Scotland*. Whereupon the King having firſt given all manner of good Treatment to the *Scottiſh* Nobility, he ſent for them to the Council, and having expoſtulated with them the Injuſtice of their late Proceedings, he repreſented to them, how fair an occaſion was then offered, for

the

the Uniting of the Two Kingdoms in a perpetual Bond of Peace and Unity, which having made them both ſenſible of, and promiſed to promote that Match, he diſmiſſed them, with great Preſents to their own Country: Whereupon the *Scotch* Nobility approving thereof, the Match was confirmed, both in the Parliament of *England*, and that of *Scotland*: But Cardinal *Beton*, Arch-Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, fearing that this Match would be attended by a change in Religion, and the *French* likewiſe apprehending the conſequences of this Union, they ſo wrought upon the animoſities, that continual Wars had bred in that Nation, and infuſed ſuch apprehenſions of their being made a Province to *England*, that the Marriage was broke off; whence Wars enſued, and the *Engliſh* Invaded *Scotland*, ſpoiled *Leith*, burnt *Edenborough*, and waſted the Country for Seven Miles about, ſet fire upon *Huddington* and *Dunbarr*, then returned.

During theſe Tranſactions, the King Married *Katharine Parr*, who had been formerly Married to *Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, but though ſhe was a favorer of the Reformation, yet ſhe could not prevent, that ſeveral at *Windſor*, and all other places, were com-

committed to the Flames upon that account, and indeed had much ado to ſave her ſelf: for *Gardiner*, and others of the Popiſh Party, made continual Conſpiracies, both againſt her, and Arch-Biſhop *Cranmer*'s life; but by their prudent Conduct, and the Bleſſing of God, they were preſerved from Popiſh Malice and Machinations, and continued to the laſt in the King's favor.

And now the *French* refuſing the performance of certain Covenants, the King having firſt made a League with the Emperor, went into *France* with a great Army, and in a pompuous manner, the Sails of his Ship being of Cloth of Gold, and having laid Siege to the ſtrong Town of *Bulloign*, after ſome ſhort time he took it, and then returned into *England*; in the mean while, the *Engliſh* Fleet had ſcoured the Seas, and had took Prizes to an extraordinary value.

Now though ſeveral new deſigns were laid againſt *Cranmer*'s life, yet God protected him from all the Helliſh Machinations of the Catholicks, and he procured Church preferments to be ſetled upon the Reformers; the Litany was likewiſe put forth, and ordered to be read in *Engliſh*;

and

and a Parliament being Summoned, they gave all Chapters, Chantries, and Colleges to the King: But the King confirmed the Rights of the Universities; he likewise adviſed his people in Parliament to Concord and Unity, and not to brand one another with the names of Hereticks and Idolaters; he alſo ſetled the Succeſſion upon his two Daughters ſucceſſively, in caſe of failure of Iſſue Male; but finding great decay of ſtrength, and being exceeding Corpulent, he did not expect he could live very long, wherefore that he might not leave his Son engaged in a War, upon the mediation of the Emperor, and other Princes of *Germany*, he concluded a very Honorable Peace with *France*, though he had been at extraordinary Charge, in the taking and keeping of *Bulloigne*, which before the concluſion of the Treaty, had like to have been ſurprized by the *French*, who were, however, repulſed with great loſs and ſlaughter; but after, that the League was ratified by both Crowns, the *French* Admiral being Embaſſador here in *England*, it was agreed between the King and him, *That in both Kingdoms, the Maſs ſhould be changed into a Communion*; and *Cranmer* was ordered to draw a Form of it: they alſo reſolved to

preſs

preſs the Emperor to do the like, in his Dominions; otherwiſe to make War upon him. But this project was never put in Execution.

About this time, ſeveral were Indicted upon the Statute of the Six Articles. And amongſt others, Mrs. *Ann Aſcue*, a Perſon of Noble Extraction, and excellent Wit, and an extraordinary Beauty, who when ſhe had been twice tormented upon the Rack, to the disjointing of her Bones, her Body was committed to the Flames, which ſhe ſuffered with great Reſolutions and Perſeverance in the Truth.

And now the Family of the Duke of *Norfolk*, fell into great misfortune, for his Son the Earl of *Surrey*, a Witty, Valiant and Learned Perſon, being become diſſatisfied with the Court, for that the Earl of *Hartford* had the Command of the Forces in *France*, given him in his ſtead, had let fall ſome indiſcreet words, which with ſome other Circumſtances, gave the King ſome umbrage of his deſigns; and his own Mother and Siſter turning Informers, againſt his Father and himſelf, the Duke and he, were committed to Priſon, and the Earl being brought to his Tryal, was found Guilty, Condemned and Executed,

cuted; and a Parliament being then met, the Duke was therein Attainted, and had run the ſame Fate as his Son, had it not been prevented by the King's Death: who being grown exceſſive Corpulent, and lame, by reaſon of an Ulcer in his Leg, the inflamation caſt him into a lingering Feavor, which decaying his Spirit by little and little, he prepared for Death, by making his Will, wherein he took order, that his Son *Edward* ſhould ſucceed him in the Crown, and he dying without Iſſue, his Daughter *Mary*, and ſhe dying without Iſſue, his Daughter *Elizabeth*, and having appointed many of the principal and prudent men of the Kingdome, for his Executors of his Will; he commanded one Thouſand Marks ſhould be given to the Poor; and to Twelve poor Knights of *Windſor*, each of them Twelve Pence a day, for ever, every Year a long Gown of White Cloth, the Garter to be Embroidered upon the Breaſt, and there the Croſs of St. *George*, with a Mantle of Red Cloth to be worn thereupon; he likewiſe gave Five Hundred Marks a Year, for endowing *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London*, with ſeveral other Acts of Charity and Devotion; inſomuch that his departure out of this life, was attended with all the circumſtances

ſtances of Piety and Repentance, for his former Tranſgreſſions; for finding his laſt moment approaching, he ſent for Arch-Biſhop *Cranmer*, who was then at *Croydon*, who upon his coming, finding the King Speechleſs, the Arch-Biſhop deſired him to give ſome ſign of his dying in the Faith of *Chriſt*, upon which he ſqueezed his hand, and ſoon after died, it being *Jan.* the 27*th.* in the Year 1547. after he had Reigned 37 Years, and 9 Months, in the Six and Fiftieth Year of his Age. Thus ended the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, whoſe Reign had beeu Fatal to his Queens, burdenſome to his Subjects, yet Glorious, both in reſpect of his Victories over his Enemies, and that the Ax was then firſt laid to the root of Superſtition, and the Door firſt opened to Truth and Reformation.

THE END.

The Reign of King Edward the Sixth.

EDward the Sixth, King of England was born at Hampton-Court, the Seventeenth of October, 1537. being the only surviving Son of King Henry the Eighth, by Queen Jane his Third Consort, Daughter to Sir John Seymour Knight. But the Birth of this Prince cost that fair Queen her Life, for they being constrained to make an incision for the passage of this Prince into the World, she died on the Fourth day after her Delivery; his Father having been very careful of his Education, he not only attained in a short time to a perfect use and knowledge of most of the antient and modern Languages, but likewise was wonderfully well skilled in all the liberal Sciences, he was [illegible] in Body, in Disposition mild, gracious and pleasant, and of a Heavenly Wit [illegible] much, that the famous [illegible] miracle of Nature. King [illegible]

the Twenty Eighth of *January*, Prince *Edward* his Son ſucceeded him by unqueſtionable Right, his Father having appointed Eight and Twenty Counſellors to aſſiſt him in the Government, till he came at age; whoſe firſt work was, to chooſe the Earl of *Hartford*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*, for Protector to the King and Kingdome, during the Minority. After which, King *Henry*'s Obſequies being ſolemnly performed, ſeveral perſons of Quality were advanced to higher Honors, which was as a preparation to the Coronation, which was performed on the Twentieth of *February*, 1547. at which time, a general Pardon was proclaimed for all Offenders, Six only excepted.

Shortly after which died *Francis* the *French* King; for whom, ſolemn Obſequies were kept in St. *Paul*'s Church, as he had done a little before at *Paris*, for King *Henry*.

King *Henry* before his Death, had laid Charge upon the Lords of his Councel, [illegible] their utmoſt Efforts, for the compleating the Match between his Son, and [illegible] Queen of *Scots*; whereupon, and [illegible] of the Treaty upon that [illegible], the Protector entred *Scotland* with an

an Army of Six Thousand Horse, an
Twelve Thousand Foot, besides Thirtee
Hundred Laborers and Pioneers: Durin
which, the Lord *Clinton* scoured the Se
with a Fleet of Threescore Sail. Whereup
on the Governor of *Scotland*, erected a Fir
Cross, which was two Firebrands set i
fashion of a Cross, and pitched upon th
point of a Spear, and therewith Proclama
tion was made, That all above Sixtee
Years of Age, and under Sixty, should re
sort forthwith to *Musselborough*, and brin
convenient provision of Victuals with them
Hereupon they flocked to that place in suc
great multitudes, that it was thought con
venient, not only to prohibit any further
Resort; but making choice of many o
the most serviceable to discharge diverse o
the rest. And now the Protector with th
English Forces approaching, they met
Fought, and after an obstinate dispute, van
quished the *Scot*'s Army at *Edmonstone-Edg*
near to *Musselborough*, Ten Thousand, o
as some say, Fourteen Thousand, of the
Soldiers, with the Lord *Fleming*, and sev
ral other persons of Quality were slain
of the *English*, were slain One and
Horse-men, and one Foot man, but
wounded. The *Scottish* Prisoners were

Fifte

Fifteen Hundred, the principal whereof were, the Lords *Yester*, *Hobley* and *Hamilton*, the Master of *Sanepoole*, the Lord *Weemes*, and the Earl of *Huntley*, who, whilst a Prisoner, being asked, how he stood affected to the Marriage, made answer, *That he liked the Match well enough, but liked not this kind of Wooing.* After this Victory, the *English* Sacked and set *Lieth* on fire, took the Island St. *Colmes*, *Broughtieray*, *Rochsbrough*, *Humes-Castle*, and other Places; insomuch, that the Earl *Bothwell*, and other of the Gentry in *Tividale*, and the *Merres* came and submitted themselves to the Protector, and entred into Terms and Conditions of Peace with him. Whereupon the Protector returned to *London*, and having called a Parliament, the Act of the *Six Articles* was therein Repealed, those Colleges and Chappels, that King *Henry* had not yet medled with, were given to the King, and the Churches ordered to be purged of all Images; and that no Beads, Ashes or Processions, should be any longer used; nor Prayers to Saints, or for the Dead, or in an unknown tongue; Masses and Dirges were likewise abolished. And there being at that time great murmuring by the Commonalty upon the account of

inclosures, the Lord Protector by Proclamation commanded, That they who had inclosed any Lands, accustomed to lie open, should upon a certain pain, before a day assigned, lay them open again.

During these Occurrences, several of the Bishops refusing to receive and comply with the Injunctions about Religion, were committed to Prison, and dispossessed of their Bishopricks. The Parliament likewise ordered the receiving the Eucharist in both kinds, that Bishops should be placed by Collation of the King, under his Letters Patents, without any Election preceding, or Confirmation ensuing; and that all Processes Ecclesiastical, should be made in the King's Name, as in Writs at the Common Law; and that all Persons exercising Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, should have the King's Arms in the Seals of their Office: after which, they confirmed the King's Supremacy.

In the mean while, the Wars in *Scotland*, were managed by the Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, to whose aid the Earl of *Shrewsbury* was sent with Fifteen Thousand Men. To oppose whose Progresses, the *Regent* came with Ten Thousand *French* into *Scotland*, where he contrived the conveying the young